The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 30, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 41

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffas. [Ap'l 1,'64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
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Bedford Oct 29. '65.,

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

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BY

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JOHN LUTZ.

Poetry.

GINERAL BOOM OF THE C. S. A.

Air—"CAPTAIN JENKS."

I'm Gineral Boom of the C. S. A.,
I once did fight and run away;
I hope to fight another day,
In a new Confederate Army.
Of course, you know, I'm on parole,
My vote ain't worth much at the poll,
But I go for Seymour with all my soul,
And so will the rebel army.

CHORUS.

I'm Gineral Boom of the C. S. A.,
I once did fight and run away;
I hope to fight another day,
In a new Confederate Army.

For Seymour I understands our plan,
He'll make a speech to the K. K. Klan;
Says he, "*My friends!* I'm just your man,
And Blair will lead your army."
At Appomattox we where whipped,
When cruel Grant our necks had gripped;
I felt my young ambition nipped,
And so I left the army.
I'm General Boom, &c,

To Freedmen's Bureau I applied,
Corn meal to me was not denied,
Till I recovered flesh and pride,
And felt just like an army.
For Andrew Johnson I did shout,
I soon got office—don't you doubt—
And turned a Yankee soldier out,
Who lost his leg in the army.
I'm General Boom, &c.

I'm now for Seymour heart and hand,
With Frank P. Blair I take my stand.
And we'll hurrah for Dixie's land,
And the old Confederate Army.
But, O my Lord! there's just one thing—
Supposing *Grant* goes in next spring—
On an apple tree we all must swing—
Or else disband our army.
I'm General Boom, &c.

Political.

COPPERHEAD OPINIONS OF GEN. GRANT BEFORE HIS NOMINATION.

Some months ago the copperheads were rather hopeful that Gen. Grant might be prevailed upon to become their candidate for the Presidency instead of the Republican. Their opinions of the man at that time may fairly be taken as honest ones, therefore we propose to lay some of them before our readers and from time to time compare them with such opinions as they have already expressed since his nomination and may hereafter express. The Pittsburg *Post* one of the most reliable Democratic papers in the State, within a few months past has spoken as follows:

Suppose that, contrary to the wish of some of the leading Radical Black Republicans, who want the office themselves, Gen. Grant should be nominated for the Presidency by the Republican party, which course ought the Democratic party to pursue? *Ought we to nominate a man in opposition to General Grant? Ought we to charge him with being an enemy to his country, or in favor of unjust measures, merely because he may have received said nomination?*

* * * * * *

We are inclined to believe that more depends upon General Grant now than upon any other individual in the United States. *We believe him to be far superior to the majority of the far sighted politicians who have been ruling the nation* without bringing peace or economy to our legislation. He is known to all the people as a straight forward man, and, so far as can be judged, *a man well disposed to deal fairly with the people of all sections of the Union.*

* * * * * *

What better thing can we do in case of General Grant's nomination by the Republican party than to VOTE FOR HIM FOR THE PRESIDENCY? *Our aim should be to strengthen his hands;* to render him as much as possible independent of party, and to ELECT HIM AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE. *If unanimously, so much the better.*

WE SOLMNLY BELIEVE THAT IF THE PEOPLE GENERALLY OF THE UNITED STATES CAN COME TOGETHER WITH REAL UNANIMITY ON GENERAL GRANT, IN REGARD TO THE PRESIDENCY, IT WILL BE THE HAPPIEST THING FOR OUR COUNTRY THAT COULD POSSIBLY OCCUR. The future good effects of this course are almost incalculable. We earnestly ask our Democratic friends everywhere to consider this subject carefully.

The New York *World*, the leading and most respectable copperhead paper in the country, spoke as follows of Gen. Grant in 1865.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT.

From The World, April 11, 1865.

Gen. Grant's history should teach us to discriminate better than we Americans are apt to do between glitter and solid work. Our proneness to run after demagogues and spouters may find a wholesome corrective in the study of such a character as his. The qualities by which great things are accomplished are here seen to have no necessary connection with showy and superficial accomplishments. When the mass of men look upon such a character, they may learn a truer respect for themselves and each other; they are taught by it that high qualities and great abilities are consistent with the simplicity of taste, contempt for parade, and plainness of manners with which direct and earnest men have a strong natural sympathy. Ulysses Grant, the tanner, Ulysses Grant, the unsuccessful applicant for the post of City Surveyor of St. Louis, Ulysses Grant, the driver into that city of his two horse team with a load of wood to sell, had within him every manly quality which will cause the name of Lieutenant-General Grant to live forever in history. His career is a lesson in practical democracy; it is a quiet satire on the dandyism, the puppyism, and the shallow affectation of our fashionable exquisites as well as upon the swagger of our plausible, glib-tongued demagogues. Not by any means that great qualities are inconsistent with cultivated manners and a fluent elocution; but that such superficial accomplishments are no measure of worth or ability.

Gen. Grant's last brilliant campaign sets the final seal upon his reputation. It stamps him as the superior of his able antagonist as well as of all the commanders who have served with or under him in the great campaigns of the last year. It is not necessary to sacrifice any part of their well-earned reputations to his. Sherman and Sheridan deserve all that has ever been said in their praise; but there had never been a time, since Grant was made Lieutenant General, when anybody but Sherman, on our side, could have been classed with him. Since Sherman's bold march through Georgia, and his capture of Savannah and Charleston, there have been many who, in their strong admiration of his great achievements, inclined to rank him as the greater general of the two. That judgment, we take it is now reversed by the court of final appeal not by dwarfing the reputation of Sherman, which suffers no just abatement, but by the expansion into grander proportions of that of Grant.

Grant stands preeminent among all the generals who have led our armies in the late war, in that he has exhibited the utmost strength of will of which the highest type of manhood is capable. The defenses of Vicksburg and the defenses of Richmond were both deemed impregnable, and were defended with a proportionable confidence and obstinacy; but they both yielded, at last, to Grant's matchless persistence and unequaled strategy. And, in both cases, he not only took the long contested position, but compelled the surrender of the whole force defending them. Nothing could be more clean and complete, even in imagination, than Gen. Grant's masterly execution. He did not merely, in each case, acquire a position which was the key of a wide theater of operations; he did not merely beat or disable the opposing force; he left no fragment of it in existence except as prisoners of war subject to his disposal.

If any body is so obtuse or so wrong-headed as to see nothing great in Gen. Grant, beyond his marvelous tenancity of will, let that doubter explain, if he can, how it has happened that, since Grant rose to high command, this quality has always been exerted in conspicious energy precisely at the point on which everything in his whole sphere of operations hinged. There has been no display of great qualities on small occasions; no expenditure of herculean effort to accomplish objects not of the first magnitude. It is only a very clear-sighted and a very comprehensive mind that could always thus have laid the whole emphasis of an indomitable soul so precisely on the emphatic place. How, if he be not a general of the first order of intellect, as well as of the most heroic determination, does it happen that in assigning great and brilliant parts to his subordinate commanders, he has never, when the results of his strategy were fully unfolded, appeared in the picture except as the central figure? However it may seem during the progress of one of his great combined campaigns, it always turns out at last, when it reaches that completeness and finish in which he contrives to have his campaigns end, that we see *him* standing in the foreground, and that the grouping is always such that the glory of the other generals, instead of eclipsing his own, gives it additional luster. It is this sureness of judgement which sees precisely where lies the turning point; which sees precisely what are the objects that justify the utmost stretch of persistence; it is this ability to take in the whole field of view in just perspective and due subordination of parts, that is the mark of a superior mind. Gen. Grant has taken out of the hands of all critics the question whether it belongs to him. He has won his greatest triumph over the most skillful and accomplished General on the other side; over a General who foiled him long enough to prove his great mastery of the art of war: and the completeness of whose defeat is a testimony to Grant's genius such as victory over any other General of that Confederacy, or even an earlier victory over Lee himself, could not have given. Apply to Gen. Grant what test you will; measure him by the magnitude of the obstacles he has surmounted, by the value of the positions he has gained, by the fame of the antagonist over whom he has triumphed, by the achievements of his most illustrious co workers, by the sureness with which he directs his indomitable energy to the vital point which is the key of a vast field of operations, or by that supreme test of consummate ability, the absolute completeness of his results, and he vindicates his claim to stand next after Napoleon and Wellington, among the great soldiers of this century, if not on a level with the latter.

On the 21st of May 1868, the very day Gen. Grant was nominated the same paper begins to disparage his merits in the face of its past opinions as expressed in the above article and attacks him in the following style.

From The World, May 21, 1868.

* * * It was possible for Grant, after his failure "to fight it out on one line" in his advance of 1864 upon Richmond, to lavish the lives of thousands of American soldiers and to expend hundreds of thousands of dollars of the nation's treasure upon a new campaign, and so finally wear and worry down the strength of the rebellion which had already been mortally wounded by Meade at Gettysburg.

Such is copperhead patriotism! Such, copperhead consistency! But the successful General, the gallant soldier, the true patriot cannot be hurt by such mendacity. The honest expression of their sentiments before being tainted with partisan hatred, bitterness and falsehood, will be taken by the people as the true measure of merit, while the partisan abuse that follows will be justly ignored as the ravings of disappointed, unscrupulous and despairing party leaders trying, but in vain, to tarnish the brightness of the fame of the man whom they were unable to control and use because of his sterling integrity and devoted patriotism.

THE COPPERHEAD POLICY.

A few illustrations will serve to exhibit to the commonest understanding the knavery of the Copperhead doctrine relative to Government Bonds:—

"A man buys 200 barrels of pork and gives his note for $5000. When it is due he tenders the pork instead of the pay on the plea that this is the consideration upon which the note was issued. That would be ridiculous; but the plea made in behalf of greenbacks is worse, since they have no intrinsic value whatever.

"A borrower obtains accommodation among his friends by the issue of memorandum checks. Finding that these will no longer circulate at par he offers to receive them in exchange for his notes bearing interest, and payable at his option in not less than five nor more than twenty years. The creditors consent and the exchange is effected.—After the five years have expired he finds the interest burdensome, and he proposes to hand back to the holders the original checks, and cancel the bonds. And he justifies himself on the ground that all they paid for the notes was in these memorandum promises, and they ought not to complain if they get back what they gave."

EQUAL TAXATION.

The national Democratic platform explicitly lays down a general rule for taxation, to take the place of the complicated system now enforced. "It demands," with all emphasis—

"Equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value."

No exception is made. The great question which has embarrassed all governments and all political economists for generations, and which has never before been solved to the entire satisfaction of anybody, is now settled. The Democratic wisdom gathered in Tammany Hall on the Fourth of July has made the subject simple, and has discovered a principle which can be universally applied. Every species of property is to be taxed equally, not upon any fictious appraisement, but upon its real value.

This beautiful law of Democratic finance has not yet been fully elucidated. The orators of Tammany have not obeyed the orders of their chief candidate, and vigorously pressed this subject of taxation. It is quite time they were about it; and if they continue to avoid it, the Republicans ought to accept Mr. Seymour's advice, and make this great Democratic principle plain to everybody. It is not often that the party gives us such an explicit and intelligible declaration of its policy.

The "demand" of the Democratic party implies a thorough change in our present system of taxation. The laws passed by the Republican Congress are far from taxing equally "every species of property, according to its real value." The Republican party strongly prefer not to do so; and, although there are, doubtless, still many mistakes in these laws which Republicans wish to remove, yet the charges they propose to make are not in the direction of "equal taxation of every species of property." On the contrary, it is certain that every Republican of influence in this matter would prefer to retain our present tax laws unchanged, rather than to carry out the Democratic platform.

Here, then, is a distinct issue between the two parties. The Government must raise large amounts of money. Under General Grant the outlay of the nation can hardly be much less than $20,000,000 a year. Under Mr. Seymour, should the Democratic party succeed in regaining power, those who remember Mr. Buchanan's administration will be sure that the outlay will rapidly rise to more than this. The Republican party propose to obtain the money by adjusting taxation so that it shall burden the people as little as possible. The Democratic party propose to do away with all such adjustments, and levy "equal taxation upon every species of property, according to its real value."

For example, the "real value" of a fancy sulky driven in the Central Park, and of a farmer's hay-wagon in the country, may be about the same. The Republican party prefers to lay a tax on the former and none on the latter; believing that the vehicle kept for the rich man's pleasure ought to pay rather than that kept for the laboring man's necessity. The Democratic party proposes to tax both equally.

That beautiful chronometer repeater, with independent second hand and stop, with which races are timed in Jerome Park, costs just about as much as an average Kansas or Minnesota farm. But the Republican Congress have levied an enormous duty on the watch, equal to at least a good year's entire profits from the farm, and an annual payment besides; while they make the farm free. The Democratic party proposes to tax the farm as much as the watch.

The Axminster carpet in a luxurious parlor is worth about as much as a good stone farm house in New York or Illinois. The Republican party would maintain the law which taxes heavily the rich man's tapestry, and leaves the working-man's dwelling free. The Democratic party proposes to tax both equally.

A cigar of average quality costs the consumer about as much as a common loaf of bread. A bottle of choice old Madeira wine, such as some leading Democrats of this city give their guests, is worth as much as a barrel of flour. The Republican party in Congress have voted to tax the wine and cigars very heavily indeed; but have refused to tax the flour and the bread. The Democratic party proposes to tax equally "every species of property, according to its real value." If flour be taxed like old Madeira, and bread like cigars, the loaf that is now ten cents cannot be sold for less than twenty-five.

There are rich men who have incomes of scores and hundreds of thousands of dollars. There are poor men who find it difficult, above their house rent, to get one thousand dollars of ready money for their families. The laws for which the Republican party is responsible tax the large incomes five per cent., but do not tax the small ones at all. The Democratic party "demands" the abolition of this distinction; which will take fifty dollars from the one thousand necessary to support many a laborer's family.

Every man who has access to the laws can supply scores of further illustrations for himself. Which principle of taxation do voters of the country prefer? That of the Republican party, to tax those kinds of property which will bear it best; or that of the Democratic party, to tax *equally* "every species of property, according to its real value?"

GENERAL GRANT.

A DEMOCRATIC OPINION OF HIS "SOLID PUBLIC SERVICES," THE "STEADINESS AND STAUNCHNESS OF HIS PATRIOTISM," AND THE "UPRIGHTNESS" OF HIS CHARACTER.

General Grant's temporary acceptance of the War Department causes a stir in the Republican party, which confuses the calculations of those Republicans who, five weeks ago, counted securely on his nomination as their candidate for the Presidency. Those Republican newspapers, therefore, which, like the *Times*, are trying to *identify General Grant with the Republican party*, are opposing a strong presumption by the thinnest and feeblest of shadowy inferences. Gen. Grant, to be sure, *favors the execution of the Reconstruction acts*, but so also does President Johnson. As they do not differ on this point, they probably differ on none which is pertinent to the present posture of affairs. President Johnson would indeed have had no such laws passed as he feels constrained to execute; *nor is there any evidence that Gen. Grant ever favored, or tried to promote their passage.* President Johnson concedes that Congress has practical control of reconstruction by *consenting to execute the laws it has passed* on that subject; and Gen. Grant finding these laws in force, recognizes their authority, *without going behind them* to inquire whether they ought to have been enacted. There is no evidence that the President and Acting Secretary of War differ on any important practical question. The fact that the *Tribune* and other Republican journals object to Gen. Grant that he has never signified his assent to their principles, deserves notice and consideration. *Of the steadiness and staunchness of Gen. Grant's patriotism, or the uprightness and the solidity of his character, no man in the country doubts, nor affects to doubt.* The most perfect loyalty, then, may stand with the most absolute indifference to those objects which the Republican party regards as supreme. Or, to express the same idea differently, devotion to Republican shibboleth is no test of devotion to the country. *On the score of loyalty and solid public services, no man in the country can come into competition with this illustrious soldier.* But measure him by the usual, Loyal League standards, and it requires a magnifying glass of very extraordinary power to discover *that he has any merit of patriotism at all.*

The *Tribune* is clamorous to have General Grant show his colors and take sides in the party squabbles of the day. *We rejoice that there is one man in the country who is above the necessity of such belittling partisanship.* We trust that Gen. Grant loves his whole country; that he desires the good of all its citizens, without regard to any dividing lines—whether they be lines of party, or section, or race, or color. It is the noblest reward of great services like his, that it exalts the character of this high level; that it enables a man to act nobly without appearing to be pretentious. Gen. Grant is under a moral necessity of respecting the great renown of his past services. It is beneath him to play any common part in vulgar politics. The Presidency can be nothing to him; he has a more valuable office. *But if in the hands of Providence, he could be an instrument for tranquilizing the country, that is an honor for which he could afford to sacrifice ease, congenial pursuits, and the responsibilities of greater fame as a soldier.*

God forbid that he should descend into the arena of party contests. If he cannot be elected President without such a decent, he can do no good in the Presidency. Our torn, lacerated, exasperated country needs soothing, needs pacification, needs oil on the troubled waters, which still toss and dash after the recent tempest. We would no more have General Grant become a party politician than, if we had lived in Washington's time, we would have wished him to give and return party blows. As Washington was elected and re-elected on the strength of his character and services, without pledges either asked or given, *we trust that General Grant will be elected, if at all, in the same way, and with the same generous confidence. Having restored the authority of the Government, we hope that he may add the highest civic to the highest military fame by restoring long lost cordiality of feeling.—From the New York World.*

NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

"The war is the burden of Radical speech. Talk of Congressional usurpation, and they answer. 'We will not entrust the Government to rebels.'"—*National Intelligencer.*

Well, is not that *right?* Should the Government be "entrusted to the rebels," or to the Copperheads who aided them and sympathized with them? Is the Government not safer in the hands of its friends than in the keeping of its enemies? Is it a common thing for a man to select as his agent the individual who set fire to his house and tried to assassinate him?

One of the *Intelligencer* kind of Democrats, Jesse D. Bright, now residing in Kentucky, but formerly a Senator from Indiana, was called upon the other day to preside over the Democratic State Convention of that State. Of course he made a speech on the questions of the day. From that speech we copy the following "specimen bricks" of pure and undiluted Democratic doctrine. Among other things, he said:

"He was opposed to the war from the beginning to the end. *In Congress he denied the power of the Government to declare war against a sovereign State.* [Applause.] *He also denied the power of the Federal Government to issue paper money to cut the throats of the Southern States.*" [Cheers.]

No one will dispute the orthodoxy of that utterance. Every Copperhead in the land will say amen to it. Every rebel, of course, endorses it. But that referred to the past. Let us see as to the future. In regard to the public debt, he said:

"*He never intended to vote to pay a dollar of the principal of the debt.* [Cheers.] He was opposed to paying a dollar of the national debt in coin. He would, if Democrats so thought, vote to pay the debt in paper, *and then let the paper take care of itself.*" [Cheers.]

That is the idea exactly. That is precisely what Pendleton, Hendricks, Sherman, Eden, Brick Pomeroy, Doolittle, Vallandigham, the Chicago *Times*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Milwaukee *News*, Detroit *Free Press*, Springfield *Register*, and all the rest of the Northern Copperheads, are driving at.

Bright went a step further, and declared that—

"He thought that in the end *every dollar's worth of property destroyed during the war in Kentucky and Maryland would be paid.*"

That is what every rebel expects will be done if the Democracy get into power; and it is to provide for the payment of four or five thousand millions of damages, which they claim to have suffered during their rebellion, that they inserted in their platform the plank demanding "equal taxation on all kinds of property at its full value." It will take tremendous taxation to reimburse the Democracy, and they have provided for it in their platform.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE SUPREME COURT FRAUDS.

The *Nation* comments as follows upon the naturalization frauds in our Supreme Court: Judge Sharswood's course in the matter is such as will cause him to be looked on with some suspicion by honorable men who have heretofore respected him. He owes his election—official investigation into the Luzerne District Congressional election proves it—to votes fraudulently cast, and it almost seems as if some of his actions had been dictated by a grateful remembrance of this fact. Charges having been made by the press and by his fellow-judges that the prothonotary of the court had illegally issued blank naturalization papers; that voters had been made by constables in the absence of judge and prothonotary; that seven hundred had been made in one day, which is at the rate of about two a minute for every minute of the working day—Judge Sharswood reluctantly ordered an examination into the prothonotary's conduct, and the testimony fully sustained the allegations. But when he gave his decision, exonerating the prothonotary—as may have been right—he admitted the probability of frauds; in fact, he pronounced fraudulent certain naturalization blanks that he held in his hand, and wrote the word "fraudulent" on the back of each of them; but he gave no advice as to the duty of the inspectors of elections, except that he emphatically laid down the law that the Prothonotary's seal was *prima facie* evidence that the paper bearing it was to be accepted as genuine. Having delivered this decision, at once, before the Attorney General or anybody else could open his mouth, the judge declared the court adjourned *sine die.* This may be susceptible of explanation; but it has a very bad look, and ought to make every man in Philadelphia overhaul his opinions on the subject of elective judges—the great danger from whom, after all, is that they are tempted to bend to the will of the appointing power, if that power chooses to bring its will to bear, and that it is a thousand times more likely to bring its will to bear if it is a popular majority instead of a State Governor.

SOMETHING TO BE CONSIDERED.

When a Democrat commences whining about oppressive taxation, just ask him who inaugurated and fought the war which made those taxes necessary.

When they prate of their devotion to the Constitution, ask them who fought four years to destroy that instrument and set up the bastard Montgomery concern in its place.

When they talk of their loyalty, ask them who nominated and voted for a banished traitor for Governor of Ohio.

When they profess to be in favor of a restoration of the Union, ask them who has steadily voted against the re-admission of the revolted States.

When they claim to be in favor of peace and prosperity, ask them who proposes to overturn the reconstructed State Governments and inaugurate another war.

When they claim that seymour was loyal during the war, ask them who made it necessary to withdraw an army from the front to suppress his riots in the rear.

When they say that Grant is no statesman, ask them how it is that in all the important positions he has held, he has never made a mistake.

When they say he is not a good soldier, ask them how it was that he so thoroughly "cleaned out" Lee, Johnson, and all the other distinguished Democrats.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	15.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

JOSH BILLINGS ON MILK.

I want to say sumthing.

I want to say sumthing in reference to milk az a fertelizer.

There are various kinds of milk. There iz sweet milk, sour milk, skim milk, butter milk, cow milk and the milk of human kindness, but the mostest best milk iz the milk that hazzent the most water in it. Butter milk izzent the best for butter.

Milk iz spontaneus and has done more to encourage the growth of human folks than enny other likwid.

Milk iz lacteal; it iz also acquatic, while under the patronage of milk venders.

Milk iz misterious. Cokernut milk has never been solved yet.

Milk iz also another name for human kindness.

Milk and bread iz a pleasant mixtur.

Sometimes if milk iz aloud to stand too long, a scum rizes to the surface, which iz apt to skare fokes that live in cities, but it duzzent foller that the milk iz nasty. This scum is called kreme by fokes who inhabit the kuntry.

Kreme iz the parent of butter, and butter iz 70 cents a pound.

The most kommon milk in use, without doubt, iz skim milk; skim milk is made by skimming the milk, which is considered sharp practiss.

Milk iz obtained from cows, hogs, woodchux, rats, sheep squirrils, and all other animals that have hair. Snaix and geese don't give milk.

I forgot to state, in conclusion, that cow milk, if well watered, brings ten cents per quart.

SABBATH REST A NECESSITY.

Nature re-affirms the Divine law that one day in seven should be set apart for rest and worship. Both the brute and human world need it for their well-being. Dr. Farre, a distinguished physician, says:

"Although the night equalizes the circulation well, yet it does not sufficiently restore its balance for the attainment of a long life. Hence one day in seven, by the bounty of Providence, is thrown in as a day of compensation, to perfect by its repose the animal system. You may easily determine this question by trying it on beasts of burden. Take the fine animal the horse, and work him to the full extent of his power every day of the week, or give him rest one day in seven, and you will soon perceive, by the superior vigor with which he performs his functions, on the other six days, that this rest is necessary to his well-being. Man, possessing a superior nature, is borne along by the very vigor of his mind, so that the injury of continued diurnal exertion and excitement in his animal system is not so immediately apparent as it is in the brute; but in the long run it breaks down more suddenly; it abridges the length of his life and that vigor of his old age which (as to mere animal power) ought to be the object of his preservation. . . . This is said simply as a physician, and without reference at all to the theological question."

TRUE HUMILITY.

He is a rare man that is not wise in his own conceit, and says not within himself. "I see more than my neighbors;" for we are all born proud and self-opinionated, and when we are come to our imaginary maturity, are apt to say, with Zedekiah, to those of better judgment than our own, "Which way went the Spirit of God from me to speak unto thee?" Hence have risen those strange varieties of wild paradoxes, both in philosophy and religion, wherewith the world abounds everywhere. When our fancy hath entertained some uncouth thought, our self-love is apt to hatch it up, our confidence to broach it, and our obstinacy to maintain it; and (if it be not too monstrous) there will not want some credulous fools to abet it; so as the only way both to peace and truth is true humility; which will teach us to think meanly of our own apprehensions or judgments, to ascribe much to the revered antiquity, greater sanctity, deeper insight of our blessed predecessors—this only will keep us in the beaten road, without all extravagant deviations to untrodden by-paths. Teach me, O Lord, ever more to think myself no whit wiser than I am; so shall I neither be vainly irregular, nor the church troublesomely unquiet.—*Bishop Hall.*

CANDOR.

There is nothing sheds so fine a light upon the human mind as candor. It was called "whiteness" by the ancients for its purity; and it has always won the esteem due to the most admirable of the virtues. However little sought for or practiced, all do it the homage of their praise, and all feel the power and charm of its influence. The man whose opinions make the deepest mark upon his fellow-men, whose influence is the most lasting and efficient, whose friendship is instinctively sought where all others have proved faithless, is not the man of brilliant parts or flattering tongue, splendid genius, or commanding power, but he whose lucid candor and ingenious truth transmit the heart's real feelings, pure and without refraction. There are other qualities which are more showy, and other traits which have a higher place in the world's code of honor, but none are better, or gather less tarnish by use, or claim a deeper homage in the silent reverence which the mind must pay to virtue.

A STIFF BREEZE.—Old Peter H. lived in a one story wooden house of not very extensive dimensions, and when it was subjected to the force of one of those hurricanes so numerous of late years at the West, its power of resistance was not sufficient to withstand so great a pressure, and it yielded the point without a struggle, however, it was not upset or torn to pieces, but merely moved a few rods. In the course of the journey the stove spilt out and the danger of a conflagration was imminent. Old Peter was too much excited to notice the removal of his house, and seeing the necessity of immediately applying water to the burning embers on the floor, he seized a bucket and darted out behind the house, when great was his astonishment to find all traces of the well obliterated. After looking in blank amazement a moment, he called out to his wife, "Sarah, I'll be blamed if the wind has not blowed the well clear out of the lot! There's not so much as a hole left.

MAN considered "socially and morally." Socially—he takes to warm grog; morally he objects to it.

Miscellaneous.

PLEASANT HOMES.

Parents, strive to make your homes pleasant and attractive! If you would have your children grow up pure, healthy and beautiful, attempt not to destroy their love for beautiful things and for healthy recreation. Do not labor with such cold rigid, self denying economy to hoard up money to bestow upon them at your death, rather devote a portion of your surplus income to embellishing and beautifying your dwellings, and to furnish your girls and boys with the means of home enjoyment. Introduce into the family circle innocent amusements, and above all, yourselves join and assist the young in their recreations and plans for social diversion. Teach them that most beautiful and soul inspiring accomplishment, music; allow them to romp, laugh and be merry.

Many parents will crush with a frown every attempt at hilarity on the part of their children; they will banish all amusement and gayety from the family circle, and cause a shade of gloom to settle over their homes. What is the course of the children of such parents? To escape from the oppressive atmosphere of home becomes the governing motive of all their actions. When away from the immediate care of their parents they will secretly go to places which they have been forbidden to visit, and mingle with children with whom they have been told not to associate; then they will immediately become more hardened, and plunge deeper and deeper into the sea of forbidden pleasures, and resort to falsehood to shield themselves from detection, and after they have taken this step their downward course is straight and rapid. They frequent drinking shops, smoke and swear, associate with fast young men, soon become 'fast' themselves, and at last cause the hoary heads of their parents to bow in sorrow.

Are not such parents in a measure, responsible for the sins of their children?—The young will have enjoyment and if they cannot find it at home they will seek it elsewhere, in doubtful places and in doubtful company. They are full of vitality and gayety; they have ungovernable desires for amusements and social intercourse, and that desire must be gratified, legitimately it may be, or illegitimately. Attempt to suppress it and you will ruin your children; direct it in the proper channel, and you will cause them to grow up happy and contented into the best and noblest of men and women.

One half of the depraved and abandoned men and women of this country have been made what they are

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 30, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

R. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.		Districts.	
1.	W. H. Barnes,	13.	Samuel Knorr,
2.	W. J. Pollock,	14.	B. F. Wagenseller
3.	Richard Wildey,	15.	Chas. H. Mullen,
4.	G. W. Hill,	16.	George W. Elder,
5.	Watson P. M'Gill,	17.	John Stewart,
7.	J. H. Blinghurst,	18.	Jacob Graffius,
7.	Frank C. Hooton,	19.	James Sill,
8.	Isaac Eckert,	20.	H. C. Johnson,
9.	Morris Hoopes,	21.	J. K. Ewing,
10.	David M. Rank,	22.	Wm. Frew,
11.	Wm. Davis,	23.	A. W. Crawford,
12.	W. W. Ketchum.	24.	J. S. Rutan.

THE FINAL STRUGGLE.

The hour is near at hand which will decide the destiny of this nation for the next four years. Ere we address our readers again the people will have spoken, and the fiat of the nation will have gone forth beyond the possibility of recall. For the last time previous to the decisive hour we call upon every good citizen to consider the magnitude of the issue. The result will be fraught with good or evil. The gulf between the two parties and their policies is a fearful one. Never before in the history of our country have the leaders and policies of the parties been in such striking contrast. The advocates of peace, law, order, economy in public expenditures, and every public good, with a candidate nominated almost by the acclamation of the people, appear on one side; on the other we find rebels whose hands are yet red with the blood of our murdered brethren, the authors of the rebellion and their Northern sympathizers, the robbers of the National Treasury, the stuffers of ballot-boxes, the forgers of naturalization papers, the managers of the whiskey rings, the prize fighters, and the frequenters of all the purlieus of vice, and for their leaders we find put forth a sympathizer who aided and abetted rebellion, and a miserable debauchee who has already pledged himself to a new rebellion and ranged himself alongside the assassin Booth. We will not ask for whom you will vote. No good citizen can hesitate. The duty of every one who loves his country and desires her welfare is clear. There is but one right way, that is the road to peace. Grant's policy is easily comprehended and his position well defined. "Let us have peace," gives no uncertain sound. But thinking well, meaning well, and speaking well is not enough.

In the day of battle men must gird on their armor and meet the foe. Next Tuesday we once more meet and cross swords with rebels. We must put their forces to a final rout. The battle must be decisive. Theirs must be no common defeat but a crushing, overwhelming one. Then go to work. As you revere the dead and cherish the living, as you love your country, as you are proud of her past and hopeful of her future, as you venerate her statesmen and honor her heroes, as you hold dear her firm Union and prize her glorious liberty go forth to the civic battle and, under the banner of the illustrious Grant with Peace for your watchword, redeem the executive of the nation from the hands of treason and show to the world that Republics are *not* ungrateful by electing Ulysses S. Grant President of the United States by the most overwhelming popular majority that has ever been known in our country's history.

Why the Copperheads and Rebels want Equal Taxation.

We have frequently shown the grinding oppression to which the copperhead "Equal Taxation" programme would subject all the poor and especially the laboring classes of our population. But there is method as well as meaning in the apparent madness of the "Equal Taxation" plank of this rebel platform. The rebels control the copperhead party. They expect if Seymour and Blair are elected to have the Confederate debt and bonds paid and also to be paid for all their slaves. This may seem a startling assertion, but it is nevertheless true. Many of the less prudent of them have boldly declared this to be their intention and confident expectation in case of copperhead success. This is true in regard to expression in so many words. Actions speak louder than words and their actions confirm their words. It is a notorious fact that in every Southern State a strict record of every slave, with his age and value sworn to by his former master, has been kept and recorded in the archives of each county. This was done for the express purpose of enabling them to make out their bills and demand payment of the United States Government whenever the opportune moment should arrive. That moment they themselves confidently declare will be as soon as the copperhead party obtains control of the Government. There is the reason for the "Equal Taxation" plank. A rebel debt of $5,000,000,000 to be assumed by a Seymour and Blair administration and an additional $5,000,000,000 compensation for slaves making in all $10,000,000,000, or four times our present national debt, will necessitate all the *oppressive taxation that can be ground out of that infamous rebel plan of "Equal Taxation."* Such is the treat in store for our people if they permit themselves to be cajoled into electing Seymour and Blair. If you want every dollar you have on earth taxed, every mouthful of bread you eat and every article of clothing you wear, for the purpose of paying the rebel debt and paying red handed rebels for their slaves, vote for Seymour and Blair. If you want peace, prosperity and reduction of taxes and payment of the National debt vote for Grant and Colfax. Every citizen that votes must choose between these two. Democrat consider well before you vote the rebel ticket.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

The utter unfitness of the Copperhead party and its leaders to control the affairs of State or nation is in no way more distinctly shown than in the deliberate system of frauds by which they have undertaken to attain success. In no previous campaign, state or national, have such wholesale frauds ever been attempted. Fraudulent naturalization papers in which the Democratic judges on the Supreme bench have aided and abetted them, have been made by thousands and spread broad cast over the land. In addition all the border counties of our state on both sides, North and South, have been colonized by Baltimore rebels and New York Roughs. By these means at least 20,000 illegal voters were brought into Pennsylvania to vote at the state election. Many of them did vote, but by extraordinary vigilance on the part of the republicans many were prevented. It was by such means the copperheads hoped to carry the state and if they had succeeded in polling all the fraudulent votes they attempted they would have gained the election. In Indiana it is estimated that at least 15,000 fraudulent Copperhead votes were polled. They are now busy preparing for the Presidential election. In New York City the courts under Democratic Judges are re-enacting the same disgraceful scenes that have forever steeped in infamy the name of Judge Thompson in Philadelphia. Thousands of false naturalizations certificates have been sent out all over the state, and it is through these the rebel leaders hope to carry New York. Can it be possible that honest men will support a party that is even now resorting to all manner of fraud, perjury, corruption, bribery, and murder in order to gain power? Such is the record of Democracy. Vote for Grant and Colfax.

BLAIR'S ASSASSINATION

Blair's drunkenness is bad enough in a candidate for the Vice Presidency, but he seems desirous of placing himself along-side Booth as an assassin. In his St. Louis speech a short time ago, as reported by the St. Louis Democrat, he declared that in case of Grant's election to the Presidency he would never leave the White House alive. This is true rebel tactics and is in full accord with Blair's Broadhead letter in which he pronounces in favor of a new rebellion. Whoever wants a new rebellion or desires to encourage the assassination policy of Rebeldom should by all means vote for Blair. Whoever has any love for his country or regard for our national reputation should do all in his power to stamp the seal of a nation's indignation upon the party, the cause and the men, that either sanction or tolerate such men as this miserable, drunken, blood thirsty, war-loving, mischief-making Blair.

BLAIR'S POSITION IN 1854.

I, FRANCIS P. BLAIR OF ST. LOUIS, IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI, A NATIVE-BORN CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OF PROTESTANT FAITH, IN THE PRESENCE OF ALMIGHTY GOD AND THESE WITNESSES, DO SOLEMNLY PROMISE AND SWEAR THAT I WILL NOT VOTE, NOR GIVE MY INFLUENCE FOR ANY MAN, FOR ANY OFFICE IN THE GIFT OF THE PEOPLE, UNLESS HE BE AN AMERICAN BORN CITIZEN, IN FAVOR OF AMERICANS RULING AMERICA, NOR IF HE BE A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

IN THE PRESENCE OF ALMIGHTY GOD AND THESE WITNESSES, I DO SOLEMNLY & SINCERELY SWEAR THAT I WILL, WHEN ELECTED OR APPOINTED TO ANY OFFICIAL STATION CONFERRING ON ME THE POWER TO DO SO, REMOVE ALL FOREIGNERS, ALIENS, OR ROMAN CATHOLICS FROM OFFICE OR PLACE, AND THAT I WILL IN NO CASE APPOINT SUCH TO ANY OFFICE OR PLACE IN MY GIFT.

Such are the avowed principles of the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency. They are interesting at this time to a large class of voters.

EVERY MAN TO HIS POST.

Let no man fail to be at his post on Tuesday. It is the closing fight. The result on that day will decide the fate of the nation either for Grant and Peace or for Seymour and war, murder, and rapine for the next four years. No good citizen can be indifferent. Let no one undervalue the importance of the occasion. No previous Presidential contest has ever surpassed the present in the magnitude and importance of the questions at issue. The contest which was waged for four years on many a bloody field has been, by traitorous hands, transferred to the political arena and is now to be decided finally at the ballot-box. Let every good citizen and soldier array himself on the side of Grant, Union and Peace. Let soldiers vote as they shot.

To the Polls! To the Polls!

Go to the polls. Go early! Go before they are opened and stay until they are closed. Our enemies will try to accomplish by fraud and trickery what they cannot do honestly. They are desperate and will fight bitterly to the end. Watch every vote. See that no illegal vote is taken. Challenge every doubtful vote. Make every one who votes on naturalization show his papers unless you know well that he is honestly naturalized. Bring out every vote. Work, hard, earnest, vigorous work can accomplish wonders. Don't wait for somebody else, go yourself, bring out the old and infirm. See that the doubtful and wavering are cared for. If all these things are diligently attended to we will carry Pennsylvania on next Tuesday by at least 40,000 majority.

FARMERS LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

The copperhead platform proposes to tax your lands, your horses, your wagons, your houses, your stock, your household furniture and every dollar's worth of property you own at the same rate that it taxes the rich man's and the bondholder's gold watches, fast horses, fine carriages and other luxuries. If farmers want all their property kept free from United States taxes, as it now is, let him be sure to go to the polls and vote for Grant and Colfax.

GEN. DIX, a life-long Democrat, who knows Seymour thoroughly, affirms that he is wholly unsuited to the Presidency.

WHO ARE EXTRAVAGANT.

The cost of the civil administration of the Government under President Lincoln—not withstanding the war—was one-half less than under Buchanan, and nearly one half less than under Johnson, consequently, the ordanary receipts from customs, without increase of the tariff would not only have met all the expenses of Government, but would have left a large surplus in the Treasury, had not its expenditure been required in suppressing the Democratic rebellion.

Here are the figures, taken from the Treasury books, to prove this statement.

Expenditures of the Government for the civil administration for the eight years named: 1860, Buchanan..... $45,790,058

1861,	Lincoln.....	$25,031,510
1862,	"	21,408,491
1863,	"	23,253,922
1864,	"	27,800,409
1865,	Johnson.....	40,346,553
1866,	"	42,420,820
1867,	"	52,098,121
1868,	"	52,755,028

Compare carefully each year under President Lincoln with 1860, and with each of the years under Johnson.—*Ex.*

SHALL THE POOR MAN BE TAXED?

This is one of the questions to settle on Tuesday next. The copperhead "Equal Taxation" scheme will tax the poor man's implements of labor and necessaries of life at the same rate that it does the rich man's luxuries. It will tax the bread that feeds and the clothes that cover his wife and babes. It will tax his cow and his pig, his patch of potatoes and every dollar's worth of property he has earned by the sweat of his brow and every cent he has laid by for a rainy day. Such is the platform of Seymour and Blair. What poor man can vote for such a platform and such candidates and go home and look his wife and children in the face? Let no party lash be cracked over your back by the minions of rebellion but go to the polls and vote for Grant and Colfax and the policy that lets the poor man go free and gathers the taxes from the rich and proud.

Desperate.

The last and most desperate resort of the Copperheads is the effort to deceive the people in regard to the result of the elections. They continue to boast of great victories and immense gains, while every mother's son of them knows that they have not carried a single state except Kentucky. The Pittsburgh *Post* on Monday morning came out with its rooster, claiming a Copperhead majority of 2000 in West Virginia. Every intelligent man, woman and child in Pittsburgh knew two days before that the Republicans had carried the State by from 3000 to 5000 majority and elected every Congressman and enough members of the Legislature to give us from 30 to 40 majority in a legislature of 78 members. Yet the *Post* makes pretensions to respectability. Let no one be deceived by their falsehoods.

LOOK OUT FOR FORGED NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

Election officers be on your guard. Thousands of forged and fraudulent naturalization certificates are scattered over the State. The larger portion of them will be found to have emanated from New York city, Philadelphia, or Wallace's coffee-pot. Election Boards will be warranted in rejecting any vote offered on naturalization papers bearing date within six months that has been issued in New York or Philadelphia or that has been issued in Luzerne County within the past year and a half. Every one of this class bears upon its face a violent presumption of fraud. Let challengers keep a sharp look out for them.

THE REBEL DEBT TO BE PAID.

Knowing rebels down South assert that if Seymour and Blair are elected the rebel debt will be paid, the confederate notes be redeemed and the Slave-holders be paid for their slaves. Some of them have even been engaged in buying up Confederate notes on speculation. This is in strict accord with copperhead principles. Is this the reason they advocate "Equal Taxation?" To pay a rebel debt of $10,000,000,000. Poor man, how do you like it. Farmer how do you like it?

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, a copperhead. Frank P. Blair, another copperhead, declared a few days ago in St. Louis that General Grant if elected would never leave the White House alive. Let the people rebuke such murderous threats by electing Grant and Colfax by such an overwhelming majority as will effectually silence all such murderous villians.

WORK ! WORK !! WORK !!!

Work vigorously, work earnestly, work continuously for Grant, Colfax, Union and Peace. The time is short; improve it well. See that every man is supplied with the right kind of a ticket. Examine your ticket before voting. See that every man is supplied and every vote brought out.

Remember!

When you go to the polls remember that the Copperhead party brought on the rebellion and are responsible for all the immense national debt that has been heaped upon us in putting down the rebellion.

4267.

The latest news from West Virginia makes the Republican majority 4,267. The good news has caused a decline of two per cent. in gold. Every body who wants such good news to continue should vote for Grant and Colfax.

$5,000,000,000

Was the cost of one Democratic rebellion and Frank P. Blair is pledged to get up another if he is elected.

500,000

Brave men were murdered in putting down one Democratic rebellion. The copperhead platform pledges its candidates to another Democratic rebellion if they are elected.

THE BREECHIN OF DEMOCRACY.—Our readers may have heard the story of the old lady whose horse ran away with her. In reciting the incident, she said she "put her trust in Providence *until the breechin broke*, and then she didn't know what *to do*." The *Albany Journal* says Pennsylvania was the breechin of Democracy.

NEXT Tuesday the people of the United States will be called upon to vote in one of the most important Presidential contests that has ever taken place. The issues are Peace or War, financial prosperity or ruin. If you want Peace, financial security and prosperity vote for Grant and Colfax.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND ought to be Grant's majority in Pennsylvania, and *will* be if all Republicans do their duty.

THE STATE.—OFFICIAL.—1868.

COUNTIES.	Auditor Gen. Hartranft.	Auditor Gen. Boyle.	Surveyor Gen. Campbell.	Surveyor Gen. Sat.
Adams	2832	3174	2854	3173
Allegheny	23880	14923	23844	14943
Armstrong	3987	3459	3987	3460
Beaver	3540	2675	3541	2671
Bedford	2625	3019	2635	3009
Berks	7413	13921	7395	13938
Blair	3841	3183	3837	3084
Bradford	7612	3863	7608	3863
Bucks	6981	7838	6979	7838
Butler	3723	3292	3722	5293
Cambria	2849	3587	2864	3553
Cameron	537	441	537	441
Carbon	2129	2773	2124	2773
Centre	3388	3765	3389	3764
Chester	8850	6658	8865	6665
Clarion	1908	2956	1908	2955
Clearfield	1895	3037	1892	3040
Clinton	1922	2765	1991	2769
Columbia	2077	4058	2003	4129
Crawford	7026	5390	7023	5292
Cumberland	3801	4433	3785	4448
Dauphin	6190	4538	6178	4554
Delaware	4016	2764	4009	2769
Elk	508	1054	507	1005
Erie	7702	4531	7699	4532
Fayette	3745	4773	3789	4723
Forest	4	.....	4	....
Franklin	4321	4278	4319	4277
Fulton	782	1113	782	1113
Greene	1722	3374	1720	3372
Huntingdon	3473	2498	3475	2496
Indiana	4842	2301	4842	2295
Jefferson	2076	2094	2075	2095
Juniata	1467	1863	1462	1867
Lancaster	15313	8570	15304	8272
Lawrence	3691	1716	3692	1715
Lebanon	4267	2858	4262	2294
Lehigh	4733	6305	4732	6307
Luzerne	9992	13420	9990	13469
Lycoming	4686	5031	4671	5017
McKean	983	809	982	810
Mercer	4793	4177	4793	4149
Mifflin	1858	1828	1854	1831
Monroe	735	2789	735	2791
Montgomery	7948	8905	7909	8936
Montour	1194	1683	1192	1683
Northampton	4852	7701	4846	7700
Northumberland	3694	4146	3650	4161
Perry	2570	2526	2570	2526
Philadelphia	60633	66808	60600	60858
Pike	338	1269	337	1271
Potter	1604	811	1605	811
Schuylkill	8192	9538	8184	9532
Snyder	1865	1343	1862	1342
Somerset	3195	1809	3089	1830
Sullivan	461	846	462	846
Susquehanna	4682	3377	4681	3378
Tioga	5410	2051	5411	2050
Union	2054	1340	2048	1346
Venango	4431	3761	4430	3755
Warren	2990	1882	2980	1890
Washington	4946	4948	4936	4945
Wayne	2698	3397	2698	3398
Westmoreland	5335	6569	5330	6578
Wyoming	1549	1765	1552	1767
York	6053	9006	6048	9005
Total	381068	321391	330786	321607
	321391		321607	
Majorities	9677		9179	

A Word to Merchants, Mechanics and Business Men.

We have frequently urged upon our business men, our mearchants and mechanics, that in case of the election of Seymour, the best that could be expected would be four years more of the wretched, unsettled and distracted condition of Johnson's administration. Mr. Seymour has now taken the stump, and this is all that he has claimed. We yesterday gave an extract from his speech at Rochester, in which he asserted that they could expect nothing more, and in his speech at Buffalo on Thursday he repeated this more emphatically in the following explicit language: "*So far as actual power is concerned, a Democratic President would stand in the same position as Andrew Johnson.*" The question, therefore, is for all who desire the peace of the country restored, to consider well before they cast their vote for Seymour .All that he promises, and all that he can give the country, is a continuation of the present disturbed state of affairs. "Let us have peace" should be the watchward of all who love their country, and as Wade Hampton, and all the leaders of the south, even the most violent of them, yield to the proposition of negro suffrage, there is no ground left for a further continuation of this bitter animosity between Congress and the President.—*Baltimore American.*

THE REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH in the State is a glorious victory. Everywhere our friends had to meet a party desperate from long defeat and fighting for existence, ready for any measures that promised success.

Despite fraudulent Naturalization and Colonization from neighboring Cities, the Republican Party has elected its State Ticket by *ten thousand majority.* Sixteen of the twenty-four members of Congress; eighteen of the thirty three members of the State Senate, and sixty-one of the one hundred members of the House of Representatives. Our triumph everywhere is complete, except in the City of Philadelphia, and there a Democratic majority of two thousand four hundred and eighty-eight (2,488) last year, has been reduced to one hundred and seventy five (175.)

The election of Grant and Colfax is placed beyond a doubt; but, let there be no relaxation of effort—press on the column, so as to make the majority in November as large as possible.—*Exchange.*

GOV. SEYMOUR'S fate was sealed before; but now his sentence is pronounced! ANDREW JOHNSON HAS COME OUT FOR HIM! That is enough to kill the livest man in the country, to say nothing of this Utica body of death. Mr. Johnson approves of Mr. Seymour's taking the stump, and thinks the circumstances require it. We agree with him. But we venture to hint that something more even than this heroic remedy is required. Desperate diseases required desperate remedies. Cherishing a lively recollection of the powerful effect produced by Mr. Johnson's stump speeches in his own behalf, we suggest that the increased peril now requires that he again throw himself into the breach. Let Mr. Johnson join Mr. Seymour in "swinging around the circle!" Stony indeed would be the heart that could resist that combination! Johnson and Seymour to the rescue! Then, with Frank Blair, the samson of the ticket, smiting the Republicans of the West, hip and thigh, with his jaw-bone of an ass, the Democratic battle array will be perfect.—*Tribune.*

A Little "Shortening."

A New Hampshire paper thinks that "our democratic friends are unfortunate in having names for their clubs which read badly when abbreviated. The "Democratic Jackson Association" had a good run until the Norwhich *Bulletin* wickedly abbreviated it to 'Dem. Jack. Ass.,' and now they have taken the name of 'Jackson Union Guard,' the initials of which—J. U. G.—are a little suggestive of bad habits."

In New Orleans, too, there were the "Seymour Guides" and the "Blair Guards." But the Southern fashion of pronouncing the latter title hastily gave it an unpleasant suggestiveness, and now there are the "Blair Guides," and the "Seymour Guards."

But it makes no difference which end of such a ticket is put uppermost.—*Evening Post.*

MURDER, and bloodshed run rict in every Southern State. Seymour to day in his speeches admits that he can do no better than Andy Johnson. Blair has pronounced in favor of revolution if elected. No relief can therefore by their own confession be obtained by the election of Seymour and Blair. Let every one who wishes the wholesale murders in the Southern states to cease, vote for Grant and Colfax who will give us peace.

FROM the time of the New York Copperhead Convention until the October elections the premium on gold steadily rose. The moment the result of the October elections became known gold began to decline and has continued to fall steadily up to the present moment, in the prospect of Grant's election. During the war every rebel success sent up the price of gold; Every Union victory brought gold down. The same rule still holds good. If Grant is triumphantly elected we may expect to resume specie payments within the coming year. If Grant is defeated gold will rise and general financial embarrassment ensue and continue for an indefinite period. Let all who like to hear the chink of specie consider well these facts before they go to the polls.

THE Harrisburg Patriot has turned Republican Perhaps some of the friends of B. F. Myers won't believe this. But we have the very best evidence of it. The Patriot of the 24th inst. comes out with a crowing rooster and rejoices over *our* victory. Now Myers is too well posted to suppose that it was a Copperhead victory and none but a republican would feel like rejoicing over the round drubbing we have given the West Virginia Copperheads, therefore we assert that Myers and the Patriot must certainly have turned republican. We confess we never expected it and even now are not inclined to rejoice over the accession of either Myers or the Patriot, but by every process of reasoning that we are master of it must be so.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."—*Grant.*

"LET US HAVE WAR."—*Blair.*

"It is as essential to have a political victory this Fall as it was to have an Appomattox in 1865, *and every man who loves his country should vote for Grant.*

"PHILIP H. SHERIDAN,
Major General, U. S. A."

"SEYMOUR AND BLAIR WILL GIVE US ALL THE CONFEDERACY FOUGHT FOR."—*Ex-Rebel Gov. Vance's speech at the Democratic Ratification Meeting in Richmond.*

WEST VIRGINIA wheels into line to the tune of about 5000 republican majority. We elect the whole Congressional delegation. We also carry the legislature by a large majority which gives us a gain of a United States Senator. If the Cops feel like rejoicing over such victories we certainly will not complain. West Virginia is good for Grant on next Tuesday.

THE *World* has a very mild way of telling Frank Blair that his room is better than his company in the Democratic party. It says: "Governor Seymour can aid us much, but General Blair can aid us far more, in a different way, by a chivalric action superior to all eloquence." In other words, he should "get up and get" out of the way.

THE Rebels are in a sad quandary. One party wants Seymour withdrawn and the other thinks Blair is the cause of all their bad luck. They are both doubtless right. The people have lost all faith in Blair, and as for Seymour they never did trust him.

BRICK POMEROY, according to the latest sanitary bulletins, is *sick*. And what greatly aggravates the matter is, that his friends and admirers are mostly all in the same state of health.

THE Presidential election takes place on the *first* Tuesday of November (the 3d day of the month), not on the *second* Tuesday, as erroneously supposed by some. Let none forget the day.

SEYMOUR'S friends in Ohio say it was a great blunder to have nominated Vallandigham. Vallandigham's friend's on the other hand, say it was a great blunder to have nominated Seymour. For once, both are right.

SEYMOUR is again addressing "*his friends.*" In 1863 he apologized for New York rioters; now he extenuates the crimes of Hampton, Forrest, Semmes, and rebels generally.

SEYMOUR is rich, yet he never loaned Uncle Sam one dollar to enable him to crush the rebellion. The country, therefore, *owes* Seymour nothing.

FROM INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—The Secretary of the State has received the official returns from all the counties. Baker's majority is 1,059.

INSANITY characterizes the efforts of the rebel Democracy to bring General Grant out. His persistent quietude, which is second only to his modesty, is a terrible contrast for them with the volubility of their Blair and the incoherent and unguarded expressions of their Seymour. "Oh that mine enemy would write a book!" was the prayer of one of old, when in the midst of tribulation. "Oh that General Grant would say something!" is the every day imprecation of the Democracy. Their straits must be desperate indeed when they acknowledge the otherwise perfect character of the Republican leader by inviting him to show his head above the rifle-pits in order that they may get a shot at him. What a comic portraiture it would make to picture the Democratic party cursing Grant for not saying too much!

COLONEL H. A. SMALLEY, of New York, a son of Judge Smalley, of Vermont, a leading Democrat of that State, has written a letter to General Stannard, in which he says that he had intended to support the Democratic nominees. He now says he is satisfied that "the interests of the country require the election of General Grant, and in accordance with this opinion I shall support him."

THE Spanish Democrats are in favor of a federal republic. Manhood suffrage has been accorded to the people. The work of national reconstruction proceeds rapidly. The clerical party and the "moderates" will vote the same election ticket for members of the Cortes. NAPOLEON is said to favor a royal candidate for the throne of Spain. The United States despatch of recognition of the Junta was circulated extensively.

RECENTLY a friend of General McClellan's was informed by the General that he had determined to devote himself exclusively to the business of engineering. "Well," said the friend, "would you do a little engineering for the Democratic party? It never needed it more than at this juncture." "I am afraid not," said the General reflectively. "I think I couldn't help it any—on the whole, I'd rather not."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER rightly says; "Since all the men who sought to destroy the Government are rallying around Seymour, it is fit that all the men who stood up for the Union should gather about Grant. It is an honor that will not happen twice in a man's life time to vote for such a man as Grant.

SOME of the Democrats think that they might yet succeed with a change of candidates. So they might. Let them vote for Ulysses S. Grant for President, and Schuyler Colfax for Vice President, and they will be sure to win. It is their only chance.

COFFEE POT WALLACE having issued a congratulary address to the Pennsylvania Democrats, beginning 'you have fought a good fight," the New York Post wonders, why he did not continue, in the apostolic language, "You have finished your course."

HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS has formally accepted the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court tendered him by Gov. Geary, in the place of Judge Strong, resigned. Mr. Williams was sworn in on the 19th instaut.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

HORATIO SEYMOUR is about to take the stump in New York. That is about all he will take.

THE New York *Herald* thinks that the only State left for Seymour is the state of despair.

A DEMOCRATIC poet, in a short poem encouraging "Andrew" thus presents Democratic balm to wounded Presidential feeling:

"We are coming, Brother Johnson—
Yes we'll come a million strong,
Bringing all things needful with
Our jug and demijohn.
Yes, we'er comming. Brother Andy;
Yes—a million—Oh! just think!
But not to fight much, Andy,
But to take a social drink."

"MAJOR JACK DOWNING" is dead. His name was Seba Smith, husband of Elizabeth Oakes Smith, and his age 75 years.

A WESTERN weeper over the present prospect burns into verse and tears.

What is the matter with Seymour and Blair?
Who are the friends of the sorrowful pair?
Boohoo! Boohoo!
Seymour is sick and confoundly blue,
Blair's quite down with the mulligrubs too.
Boohoo! Boohoo!
What can they do
But cry Boohoo!
Boohoo! Boohoo!
Their boat has capsized and their chances are slim,
For such heavy weights cannot poossibly swim.
Boohoo! Boohoo!
While over their hands the cormorants fly.
The mourners stand dismally howling and cry.
Boohoo! Boohoo!
What can they do, etc.

"How many regular, steady boarders are there in this house?" asked a census taker of a servant girl. "There's fifteen boarders in all, sir; but not more'n four of 'em is steady persons, sir. The rest is Democrats."

GEN. KILPATRICK said, in a speech in New York, the other day, that it would be as impossible for the Democrats to make gains under existing circumstances, as it would be for Horatio Seymour to set a dozen rotten eggs under a tin rooster and expect to hatch Shanghai chickens.

MRS. NAGEL, the widow of Major Louis H. Nagel, who was killed at the head of a Union column at the battle of Seven Pines, resides in Indianapolis. On Tuesday night, as the Democratic torchlight procession was passing her house was assailed with groans, oaths, pistol shots, clubs and rocks and all because a Grant flag was displayed on her premises.

THE rebel Democrats want to get rid of Seymour, but they do not propose to dismantle their rebel platform. That stands like a scaffold for any other victim.

ANANIAS AND SAPPHIRE were struck dead for lying. Brick Pomeroy has only been struck dumb, after a fortnight's campaign, and is unable to take the stump for the next ten days. O, dear! what will become of the "Conservative" party meantime?

A PHILADELPHIA paper, referring to the phenomena, social and physical which have marked the present year, says that the most abnormal circumstance of all has been the breaking up of the "rings" in Philadelphia, and the nomination of honest men for office.

THE proposal of *The World* that Seymour should resign and Blair be kicked out, has had an unexpected result. *The World*, being no longer fit to be read in the Democratic party, is to be read out of it. On Saturday next Brick Pomeroy, who is the coming Man, will turn the *Evening Democrats* into the *Mouring Democrats*, with the assurance that it will be sustained as the recognized organ of the New York Democracy.

COOL and impudent Chairman Wallace, of the Rebel Democracy State Central Committee, is issuing flaming cards about Pennsylvania being carried by "grossest frauds" of the Radicals. Mr. Wallace should stain his phiz with coffee, bundle up the fraudulent naturalization papers, and emigrate to Mexico. It is funny to hear the Rebel Democracy prating about frauds of the Radicals when they cheated us fully six thousand votes.

"The Democratic party of the present day is Democratic in name, and nothing else," said Frank Blair in 1864; and, in the confidence of our complete, through, sweeping, eternal victory, we are willing to do violence to the meaning of the language, and permit them still to retain the name. It is about all they have got left. And we can even echo the sentiments of the bold and party-true and office-despising Blair in his same utterance (1864), "has not one scintilla of true Democracy to animate its carcass."

HALF A MILLION of Democrats are anxious to vote for Grant on the 3d of November and nothing restrains them but the belief that by doing so they would be deserting Seymour. Now let the rebel leaders force Seymour to resign, and these half a million of Democrats will go with a rush for the Great Captain.

DURING the Democratic procession in Cincinnati, on Saturday night, an old lady cheered for General Grant, when a bold "White Boy in Blue" stepped from the ranks and knocked her down. Two ladies at another point cheered for Grant, when an officer of the procession approached them with a drawn sword, but a Grant man drew a revolver, and the coward sneaked away.

THE New York *Democrat* states that Seymour has placed his resignation at the disposal of the Executive Committee. At St. Louis Frank Blair stated that he did the same. They confess they are too heavy a load for the party, and want to get off the ticket. To Blair it must be particularly gratifying to be universally recognized by his party as the Jonah who is sinking it.

THE Ohio State Union Executive Committee have awarded to Lawrence county Ohio, a magnificent silk banner for having given a larger Union gain at the State election than any county in Ohio. The Republican gain on last year's vote in Lawrence county was 1,458, which, considering the total vote in Lawrence county, is remarkably large. All honor to the men with iron nerves and honest hearts who so nobly fought, and so gallantly vanquished the foes to their interests, their liberties and their laws.

HORATIO is reported to have perpetrated the following joke since the late elections: An old friend, a War Democrat, met the Governor, who appeared to be in a serious and thoughtful mood when the former exclaimed, "Cheer up, Governor, Grant is a good Democrat, so the best thing you can do is to fall in with the Boys in Blue." "It strikes me we are *blue* enough already," replied Horatio, as he strode off with a melancholy air.

THE Missouri *Democrat* prints a cut of a sick rooster, and tells this anecdote: "Every one has heard the story of the sick passenger on a steamer, who said he had the best of that dinner, he tasted it once when it went down, and again when it came up." The Democratic party is getting two tastes of Blair. The first was pleasant; the second—see cut!"

THE Gallipolis (Ohio) *Journal* says: "A private letter received from a Kentuckian by a gentleman says: 'Very many people here are buying Confederate bonds at ten cents on the dollar, in anticipation of the election of Seymour and Blair, in which event they believe the bonds will be at par or at least of a value approaching par.'"

THE Democratic minority in the U. S. Senate will reach a low figure in the Forty first Congress. They lose five Senators in Connecticut, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Wisconsin, and gain one in Ohio. They may also gain one in New Jersey in place of Senator Frelinghuysen, whose term expires in 1869. This would give them nine members from the loyal States, including Tennessee. It is impossible to say how many, if any, they will have from the reconstructed States.

THE Governor of North Carolina has issued a proclamation announcing his intention to defend the constitutionality of the reconstructed State Governments, if assailed, and also to punish all who endeavor to intimidite voters. He says: "If it be the purpose of any portion of the people, by the use of arms, or by threats or intimidations, to prevent the people from going to the polls and voting as they may choose to vote on the third day of next month, it is my duty to inform that force will be met with force, and that every person who may thus violate the law will be punished. Every race of men in this State is free. The colored citizen is equally entitled with the white citizen to the right of suffrage. The poor and the humble must be protected in this right equally with the affluent and the exalted. The election must be absolutely free."

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS OF ALL KINDS, just received and for sale CHEAP, at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

Legal Advertisements.

PRESIDENTIAL

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

First Tuesday (3d day) of November, 1868, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale Borough to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. J. Pennell, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the house of Jacob Feightner, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

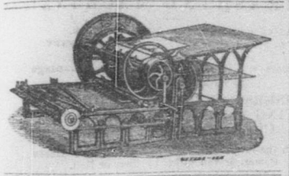
The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at the house of Philip Hollar, in said township

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 30, 1868.

Local Affairs.

"CROUSE'S INJIN."—Go to Crouse's Resort for cheap Pipes, Pouches and Matches.

WANTED—Every body to know that G. R. Oster & Co are selling all kinds of new fall goods at astonishingly low prices.

RETURNED—J. M. Shoemaker, has just returned from the City, where he has been purchasing a large stock of goods, those who have an eye to the Comforts of winter, would do well to give him a call.

THE PLACE after all to buy Superior custom-made Boots and Shoes, is at Oster's. They have beyond question the best Boots and Shoes in Bedford for the money.

THE contract for grading Juliana street, from the crossing at Mrs. Tate's northward to a point in the street opposite Dr. Hickok's office, was given to Mr. James Curboy, on monday evening last, he being the lowest and best bidder. The terms are 40 cts. per cubic yard. The estimated cost is $186,00.

THE weather is getting cooler and the evenings, longer. It is the time of year that the home fireside is most appreciated. How important then to improve this time in beneficial and interesting reading. Almost every thing in the literary line can be had at the INQUIRER Book Store, very cheap for cash

NONE ARE SO BLIND as those who will not see; those willing to pay two prices, buy without looking. Others more careful will examine the new fall stock and prices at Oster's, and go away satisfied that it is the cheapest in town.

ON HAND.—A lot of Poor house bummers and other scalawags whom the Democracy mean to vote on Tuesday, have taken up "lodgins" at the different hotels. They strut along our streets and appropriate our sidewalks and posts with as much dignity and independence as though they owned something. After the November election this gentry will be unceremoniously kicked out of the above quarters, and then the question will arise, "Who are to pay these little board bills?" Kimmell is out of the ring now and can't (Seymour) money. Wallace has become bankrupt and out of the decline in coffee—What then—more *taxes, taxes, taxes.*

"IMPORTANT ADVICE TO VOTERS"—On the third day of November the voters of Bedford will be called upon to discharge a sacred duty they owe to themselves. There are two parties in the contest, both rallying around the Flag of their Country. One of these parties is doomed to defeat, and with that defeat there will be a great depression of spirits, superinducing a loss of appetite and an entire derangement of the digestive organs, or animal functions. The unfortunate in the contest, aforesaid, will find a wholesome panacea in Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic that will speedily restore the tone of their stomachs and enable them to resume business. These preparations are for sale by Druggists and dealers in Medicines everywhere."

THE ECLECTIC for November contains: The Incas. Curious Myths. Mediaeval and Indian; Women Physicians, The Sun as a Type of the Material Universe, Two Abdications, Diocletian and Charles the Fifth; Pompeii, The Gardener of Eden, The Dove, In the Jewel-Garden, One Hundred Planets, A Visit to an Opium House, A Brush with Malays, Man and his Disenchanter, Lunar Assistance, The Portrait's Warning, In Difficulties, Charles Loring Elliott, Poetry, Notes on Books, Science, Varieties, Art. Terms: Single copies, 45 cents; one copy, one year $5.00; two copies, one year, $9.00; five copies, one year, $20.00. Address E. R. Pelton, Publisher, 108 Fulton St. New York.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELS—Letters have been received here by various parties within the past few weeks, from a number of persons former citizens of this county, but now residents of Missouri, all of which agree in stating that unless Grant be elected they will be obliged to leave the State, wherein they had hoped to make their future homes. The rebels are so intolerant in spirit that they openly threaten to drive out all union men if Seymour and Blair are elected. One person whose letter we were permitted to read, stated that he would have been obliged to leave his present residence and business even before the Presidential election, if the elections in Ohio Indiana, or Pennsylvania had gone Democratic. Let all good citizens, and especialy those who have friends in the far west, make a note of this significant fact and remember it when they go to the polls on Tuesday next.

SOMETHING has effected a radical change in Democratic aristocracy. It has humbled itself completely. Where once it soared aloft and looked with utter contempt upon the man who would dare to mention negro or negro suffrage, it now condescends to embrace all, irrespective of color, on an equal footing, (socially) and with a zeal indescribable, courts the company of a set of men whose life-long associates have been the vilest of niggers. It is a common affair to-day to see a nigger, a jail bird and a Democratic politician in consultation on our street corners. It is commoner still, as the boarders of some of the public houses might testify, to see these same parties go linked arms into the dining-room, sit side by side at the same table, eat of the same soup, drink of the same whiskey and use the same tooth-pick as they discuss Frank Blairs's temperance in Bedford. We noticed this change about four weeks ago, but as the Democracy were then reveling in water-melons and rot gut whiskey, we attributed it to indigestion, a sour stomach, the Grecian bend or some other temporary ailment; but as time rolls on the disease becomes more deeply seated in the Democratic system and it is now in a stage that is alarming and dangerous. Amalgamation is inevitable unless the Republican party, (which, thank the stars, has the power to interfere in behalf of right and justice) in respect to the African condemns this movement, even if it be necessary to make it obligatory upon Longenecker and Weller, its legislators, to introduce a bill which will make it a death penalty for a wench to marry a Bedford Democrat and a fine of $5.00 to be caught in the act of promenading with one in day-light; we hope it will be seen to.

REVIVAL.—An extensive Methodist Revival under the supervision of Rev. B. G. W. Reid has been in progress in Bedford for several weeks. A very large number of penitents have been seeking religion, ninety of whom have already professed conversion. The meeting is at its height, and may continue for some time.

AN EXAMINATION of the new fall stock and prices at Oster's, Cannot fail to convince the most unbelieving that they are Selling goods *cheap*,

KEEP WARM AND SAVE YOUR LIFE.—At this season many deaths take place which might be prevented with warmer clothing. Many a fatal case of dysentery is caused by the want of a woolen findershirt, or of an extra blanket at night. The sudden changes of temperature which occur at this period of the year are very trying to the constitution. People with weak lungs quickly feel the effect of them. Frequently the thermometer falls many degrees within a few hours. Not only the feeble, but robust and strong persons suffer from such great variations of temperature. When the weather grows cold rapidly, the pores of the skin are suddenly closed, and the result frequently is a bad cold, which may hold on all winter and terminate in consumption, or a fatal attack of dysentery, or that dreadful disease the typhoid fever.

If the day seems ever so warm and bright, it is much safer to wear plenty of underclothing at this season. In the evenings the dews fall, and it grows chilly very suddenly. At all times, even when it feels the warmest, one experiences the difference which is so marked between the autumn atmosphere and that of the summer. There is something more than the mere difference in temperature; it may be in the electricity. An occasional fire in a room dries the walls and purifies the atmosphere. A little timely attention to all those things would prevent a great deal of the disease and suffering which are among the ills to which humanity is liable.—*Exchange.*

SHORT DRESSES.—It is stated in some of our fashion books that short dresses are to be all the rage this fall, and they are even to take the place of the long, trailing skirt in our ball rooms. What is meant by short dresses, we presume, is the dress as worn, at present, on the streets, which we regard not only as the neatest, most tasteful and lady-like of any introduced probably during the past century. What is known, in the fashionable world and in popular parlance as street sweepers, cannot be dispensed with too soon, as they are absolutely ridiculous in every sense of the word. But few persons, we apprehend, would desire to continue that fashion. It is expensive, inconvenient and certainly not comfortable or handsome. In crowded thoroughfares they are all the time liable to be trod upon, and when the crossings are muddy and the pavements damp and unclean, they require a certain amount of lifting which is both awkward and laborious. Besides this the trailing of an expensive dress on the hard ground or bricks wears them out, soils their colors, and destroys the beauty and the fineness of their texture. Let the short, or walking dress be continued by all means. It is the neatest, the most tasteful and the most becoming of all.—*Exchange.*

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK.—By Matthew Hale Smith. Illustrated: 729 bb. Hartford, Conn.: J. B. Burr & Co. 1868. Sold only by subscription.

Great cities which are the hearts of great nations, are always fruitful topics for the pen of a skillful writer; but probably no city in the world centers in herself more *material* of varied interest than does New York. So, no work which could come to the hands of our readers, who love to know "what's going on in the world," and "how people live," would be apt to be found so intensely interesting as the one whose title we quote above. J. B. Burr & Co., the publishers of the work, certainly knew what they were about in giving it to the public. It must have a vast sale, for "everybody and his neighbor" cannot but find in the book a great deal to excite and interest him, to say nothing of the thousand valuable matters of solid information which it affords. Nobody from the country should ever visit New York without having first read this book; and the old frequenter of that city will find scattered here and there throughout its pages, hosts of things which may have escaped his attention, and will rise from the perusal of the Book with that sort of pleasure which one feels in revisiting in manhood the scenes of his childhood, or in wandering back to the "father-land." The high and the low; moral worth and craft and cunning; joys and sorrows; smiling fortune and frowning penury; the home and altars of devotion and purity, and the interior views of the homes of debauchery and crime, etc., etc., are here painted in their true colors.

THE GALAXY for November has a continuation of Cipher; The Story of a hero, by Edward A. Pollard, being a sketch of the late Henry H. Bell, Rear-Admiral in the U. S. Navy; London Beggars, by N. S. Dodge; The picture of the Word, by E. R. Sill; A. Talk with Mr. Burlingame about China; by Richard J. Hinton; The Ballad of the King's Bloodhound, by Charles Dawson Shanly; Midge, by Chauncey Hickox; Beechdale, by Marion Harland, chapters XVII. to end; The Attempt at Strasbourg, as described by Louis Napoleon in a letter to his mother, with notes by John S. C. Abott; Democratic Deities, by Eugene Benson; By Rail to the Rocky Mountains, by I. Edwards Clarke; Two French Editors, Emile De Girardin and Henri Rochefort, by Virginia Vaughan; Words and their Uses, by Richard Grant White; The Galaxy Miscellany; Drift-Wood, by Philip Quilibet; Literature and Art; Nebulæ. The number is quite up to any we have seen of this excellent publication. Its contents cannot fail to entertain readers of all tastes.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.—The November Number Contains: Mahala's Drive; Scientific expedition to Alaska; Fata Morgana; The French Empire; Dr. Aar; A Tale; Forest Recollections; Silhouettes; Legal interference with the hours of labor; Emanuel Leutze, the artist, Incognita; Riccardo il Falcone; About Strength II; A day at Cherry Patch; Our Monthly Gossip; Literature of the day; Yearly Subscription, $4. Single Number, 35 cts. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, 715 & 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

OBITUARY.—The Democracy of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, after a long spell of sickness departed this life on Tuesday the 13th.

Providence permitting the remains will not be buried until next Tuesday, as it is designed to give the friends of the deceased, (the Rebels, Ku-Kluxers, Murderers, Assassins and old Satan) an opportunity to attend the funeral.—Of course it will be buried with the "Honors of War."

"How Chilly the Evenings in October!"

This is a common remark, yet how few think of the danger of exposing themselves to their influence? In all low, marshy localities Ague and Fever prevail at this season of the year. In this descase there is invariably more or less derangement of the liver and digestive organs. The remedies usually resorted to have reference to preventing the paroxysm or breaking up the chills. If this is effected without removing the cause, a relapse is inevitable. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS strike directly at the foundation of the evil, by acting on the liver and correcting digestion. The cause being removed, the paroxysm will cease, and the chills cannot return. When the patient is weak and debilitated, the BITTERS should be resorted to, as they will strengthen and tone the stomach, allay all nervous irritation, and infuse renewed animation into the hitherto drooping spirits, without entailing the danger of reaction.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is truly a preventive medicine, rendering even the feeblest frame impervious to all malarious influences, and, as a stomachic and anti-bilious medicine it is incomparable, and no one who values his health can afford to do without it. Fortify the system with this inestimable tonic and invigorant, and the Chills of October Evenings will have no terror for you.

WANTED—A good Ku-Klux mathematician to cipher out the Democratic majorities and gains in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Come out now with your new arithmetic and let us know how Seymour and Blair stand for the November election.

THE TRUTH of the matter is, no one can sell Notions, Gloves, Hosiery &c., *cheaper* than G. R. Oster, Co.

IF you want *good* Segars, Tobacco, Snuff. &c. go to Crouse's.

MARRIED.

In Friends Cove, on Thursday, Oct. 22, 1868, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. WM. NEVIN DIEHL and Miss CATHARINE ANN DIEHL, all of Friends Cove.

On the 22d inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. WM. H. NYCUM and Miss ELIZABETH FELTON, both of East Providence tp.

On the 22d inst., by Rev. D. Wolf, Mr. ABNER W. FERGUSON and Miss MARGARET BOYER, both of St. Clair tp., Bedford county.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in St. Clair township, some time in July last, a brindle Steer, with a slit in the left ear; supposed to be one year old. The owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away.
30oct3t JAMES BAREFOOT.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed auditor to settle exceptions to the account of Isaac L. Snyder, administrator *de bonis non* of Samuel Snyder, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., and to report distribution of balance in the hands of the administrator, will sit for the purposes aforesaid, at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Thursday, Nov. 12th, at 12 o'clock M., where all interested are requested to attend. 30oct3t J. T. KEAGY.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Robert Steckman, Esq. arising out of the sale of the personal property of Isaac Clayer, of Colerain township, will attend for that purpose, at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. when all interested can attend. M. A. POINTS,
30oct4t Auditor.

ABRAHAM BLACKBURN'S ESTATE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Abraham Blackburn, late of Napier township, in said county, to the undersigned residing in said township. That those having claims on said estate are notified to present them for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. GEORGE W. BLACKBURN,
AUG. F. BLACKBURN,
30oct Executors.

JOSIAH HOLSINGER *vs* MARY J. HOLSINGER. In the Common Pleas of Bedford County. No. 9. Feb. Term, 1868. Divorce.—Testimony of witnesses to be read in the above stated case, will be taken at the office of the subscriber in Bedford, on Wednesday the 11th day of November, 1868, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. Defendent will take notice. JNO P REED,
30oct4t Commissioner.

CHARLES BUSH *vs.* RACHEL BUSH.—No. 7, Sept. Term, 1868 Proceedings in Divorce. Notice is hereby given the respondent that the undersigned appointed Commissioner by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, to examine witnesses, &c., in said cause, will hear her by her witnesses at his office in Bedford, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. Come.
oct30t4t J. T. KEAGY, Com'r.

HANNAH FEIGHTNER *vs.* JONATHAN FEIGHTNER. No. 6, Sept. Term, 1868, Proceedings in Divorce. Notice is hereby given the respondent that the undersigned appointed Commissioner by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county to examine witnesses &c. in said cause, will hear him by his witnesses, at his office in Bedford, on Tuesday Nov. 10, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. Come.
30oct2t J. T. KEAGY, Com'r.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 25th of November next, a TRACT OF LAND, in Union township, adjoining lands of Samuel Whitaker, Joseph Taylor, Geo. W. Points, Christian Ling, and Amos Edwards, containing 72 acres neat measure, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, about 8 of which is good meadow. The improvements are a two story Log House, double Log Barn and other buildings. Also an Apple Orchard.

Sale to comme ce at 10 o'clock of said day when the terms will be made known.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Alex. McGregor, Esq. dec'd. 30oct4t

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting: KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and G. W. GUMP and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 3d Monday of Nov. being the 16th day*, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand and seal the 3d day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1868.

ROBERT STECKMAN,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Bedford, Oct. 23, 1868. 4w

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—*All* persons interested are hereby notified that the *following* named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Registers Office of Bedford County, and that the same *will* be presented to the Orphans Court in and for said County on Tuesday the 17th day of November next, at the Court House in Bedford for confirmation:

1. The administration account of Francis Donshoe, administrator C. T. A of *all* the estate of Valentine Weirick, *late* of Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, deceased.

2. The administration account of Francis Donshoe, Executor of the *last* Will &c., of Samuel Robesson *late* of Southampton Township, Bedford County, deceased.

3. The account of Daniel M. Cornell and Gideon Williams, Executors of the late Will and Testament of William Cornell, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County deceased.

4. The first and final account of John S Imler, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Margaret Imler, *late* of Bedford Township, deceased.

5. The first administration account of Daniel Cyphers Executor of the *last Will* &c., of Jacob Cyphers, *late* of Liberty Township, Bedford County deceased.

6. The administration account of Joseph Imler administrator of the goods and chattles, of Martin Imler, *late* of Union Township, Bedford County, deceased. O. E.SHANNON, Reg'r.
oct23.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, to all persons, not to trespass on any of their respective properties, or any property in their care or possession, by lease or otherwise, by hunting, fishing, pilfering, or in any manner whatever, as (if caught) they will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law, without respect to person. Any person or persons caught on any of the above named properties, with gun, dogs, game, or anything pertaining to tresspass, shall be taken as evidence.

Thomas Rose, sr., Daniel Swartzwelter, Jacob Pennell, John Pennell, Isaac Blankley, P. V. Redinger, Geo. W. Shafer, Joseph Morse, B. B. Steckman, H. J. Means, G. W. Means, Jonathan Perin, A. J. Steckman & B. F. Pennell, D. F. Means, John Morris. 18sep3m*

LIST OF CAUSES put down for trial at November Term, 1868, (16th day.)
Cath. Dannaker's exr vs. Christ A. Dannaker
A C Vaughan vs R M Trout et al.
Mich'l Ritchey vs S S Fisher.
P J Shoemaker's exrs vs Jonathan Rowser.
Jos McCormick vs Gates & Dasher.
Wills & Hogue vs Thomas Johns.
Mich'l Ritchey vs Homer Neice.
Mary Ann Hammond vs Wm Koontz.
B W Garretson vs. O E Shannon.
Wm Snell et al vs Geo. Gump.
Certified Oct. 19, 1868.
23oct O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

CONRAD MEYER,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
CELEBRATED IRON FRAME PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 722 Arch St., Phila.,
Has received the Prize Medal of the World's Great Exhibition London, Eng. The highest Prize awarded when and where ever exhibited.
Oct23.3mos [Established 1823]

EVERY THING in the BOOK and STATIONERY line for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

C. P. WHITTEN, of Lowell, Mass., publishes an address to the Second Adventists, calling upon them to exercise the rights of franchise. It is exceedingly able and apropos. The time for religious exclusion in this respect has passed. No sect can avoid the laws, and it is not in consonance with right reason that a man should refuse to say who shall be his law-maker. The creed that brings political ostracism upon its adherents is not sound. Religion would not have been necessary had not man sinned and error stalked abroad. The unchaining of the devil was the commencement of an eternal warfare against his imps. The wrongs of the day must be met in whatever shape they appear, and they must be fought with the most effective weapons. Prayer may save eventually, but a man has not done his duty here who fails to give error a thrust with the sword of truth whenever an opportunity occur. A ballot cast in the right may accomplish as much good as a sermon. The Second Adventists are numerous; Pennsylvania has 5,000 of them. They are Republicans to a man. For a long time their rules against voting have been relaxing, and we are of the opinion that they could accomplish greater good by a repeal of them entirely.

General Grant on Free Speech.

It seems that Gen. Grant can speak upon occasion, and very much to the point, too. A gentleman from Niagara county, during a visit to Chicago not long since, was fortunate enough to be there one day when Gen. Grant was also in the city, in company with Charles Wilson and Andrew Schuman, of the Chicago Journal. In the course of the conversation the matter of the Camilla butchery was alluded to, when Gen. Grant turned to Mr. Wilson and said: "Charley, should the people make me President, you and the people may be assured that all men will be permitted to speak their honest convictions wherever they may be within the boundaries of the United States." When these words were spoken, says the gentleman, the lips of the General closed, as he imagined they might have done in the Wilderness, when an aide rode up to him, and breathlessly announced that Sedgwick's corps had been annihilated, and received as an answer—"I don't believe it."—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, 21st.

THE New York *World* says, "Compare sixty years of Democratic with eight years of Republican rule." The comparison will certainly be instructive. The result of the sixty years of Democratic rule was to plunge the country into civil war—the eight years of Republican rule was spent in getting the country out of it. The tree is known by its fruits.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTORS SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Executor of the last will &c., of Thomas J. Blackburn deceased, will sell at public sale on the premises in Napier Township, on MONDAY the 23d DAY OF NOVEMBER next, the real estate of which said deceased died seized, to wit: The MANSION FARM situate in said Township, adjoining lands of Wm. Rock, Thomas P. Studebaker, Robert Blackburn and Andrew Hiser; containing 66 acres, about 50 acres under cultivation, with TWO DWELLING HOUSES, bank barn, and other out buildings thereon erected; well of water and springs, and two apple orchards of choice fruit thereon. 8 or 10 acres of meadow and more can be made; also a small sugar camp thereon.

Also ONE OTHER TRACT OF TEN ACRES, timberland, adjoining lands of John B. Blackburn, Edmund Blackburn and others, lying convenient to the Mansion farm. This property lies in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to roads, schools and churches, about three miles North East from Schellsburg. TERMS: one third purchase money in hand on the first day of April next, when possession will be given and deed delivered; balance in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest, to be secured by notes or bonds and mortgage to be delivered when possession is given. JOHN W. HULL.
oct:3t Executor.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford on SATURDAY, November 14, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land containing 231 acres, more or less, with about 12 acres cleared and partly under fence, with a Tan House 56 feet long by 20 feet wide; adjoining lands of the defendant on the east, Josiah Miller and Levi Carpenter on the west, Solomon Brown on the South, and Barclay's heirs on the North; situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John H. Wertz.

ALSO, all the defendants interests in and to a tract of land containing 128 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with two small log houses, blacksmith shop, and two small stables thereon erected, and small apple orchard; adjoining lands of Martin Duken, Wm Mason Oliver Hendrickson and Thomas Lonsmic, situate in Cumberland Valley tp., and taken in Execution as the property of Jacob Boor.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sh'ff
Sheriff's Office, October 19, 1868.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Morris, dec'd, will sell at public outcry on the premises, on SATURDAY the 14th day of November, A. D., 1868, all that certain farm or tract of land situate in Monroe tp., Bedford county, late the Mansion Property of said deceased, adjoining lands of Jacob Steckman on the north, John Snider on the South, Horatio J. Means on the west, and Elizabeth O'Neal and others on the east, containing 249 acres and allowance, about 160 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, a double log barn, and other out buildings thereon erected. The remainder of the tract is well covered with Chesnut, Oak, Pine and other timber, and there is also an Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises. This property is about 7 miles distant from the termination of the Bedford Railroad, is mostly clear, and is located in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to schools and churches. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock A. M. of said day, when terms will be made known by
23oct HORATIO J. MEANS.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of the last Will and Testament of Joseph Riddle, late of Union tp, Bedford co., dec'd, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, in said township, on TUESDAY the 10th day of November next, the following real estate viz:

One TRACT OF LAND being the Mansion place of said deceased, containing about 116 acres net measure, of patented limestone land, about ninety-six acres of which are cleared and under fence, and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a two story Log Dwelling House, Log Barn, and other out buildings, with a well of good water under the kitchen porch, the water from which during part of the year runs through the cellar. There is also a good APPLE Orchard on the place, and between four and five acres of good meadow. The land not cleared is well timbered. This farm lies on both sides of the road leading from Bedford to Hollidaysburg, and is about a mile north of Ake's Mill. It adjoins lands of Joseph S. Riddle, Abm Mozes, and others.

ALSO, THE UNDIVIDED HALF PART of the farm now occupied by Josiah Sill, known as the Creek farm, situate on Bob's Creek, adjoining Frederick Oster, Jacob Acker and others. This farm is all bottom land, contains about ninety one acres, net measure, and is all cleared and in cultivation, but about eight acres. The improvements are a good two story Log and Plank Dwelling House, barn and other outbuildings, with a good well of water before the door. This place is about a mile from St. Clairsville, and is in sight of Henderson's Mill. The terms will be for each place, one third of the purchase money at the time possession is given and title delivered 1st April next, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest, to be secured by judgment or mortgage. All grain in the ground reserved. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., on the Mansion farm.
23oc3t WILLIAM BERKHEIMER, Exr.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at public outcry, on the premises, on Saturday, November 14, 1868, all the following described real estate, situated in West Providence tp., late the property of John Riley, deceased, adjoining lands of Lewis Piper, Wm. Lotta, Thomas Ritchey and others, consisting of a farm of two hundred acres, more or less, about 120 acres cleared and under fence and in a high state of cultivation, the balance being the most valuable timber land in this section. There is a two story log house, double log barn, and other out buildings on the premises. This property is well watered, and there is a never failing spring at the door. It contains a good apple orchard; also a fine peach orchard. Rare inducements are here offered to purchasers.

Terms: $200 at confirmation of sale, balance to remain in the property until April 1st, 1874, interest thereon payable annually to widow. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock of said day. REBECCA A. RILEY,
JACOB E. RILEY,
J. A. GUMP, Auc'r. [23oc4t] Executors.

Miscellaneous.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL—$1,000,000.

BRANCH OFFICE PHILADELPHIA,
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

Where the general business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

Jay Cooke, Philada. — E. A. Rollins, Wash.
C. H. Clark, Philada — Henry D. Cooke, Wash.
F Ratchford Starr, Phil — W. E. Chandler, Wash.
Wm G. Moorhead, Phil. — John D. Defrees, Wash.
G. F. Tyler, Philada. — Ed. Dodge, New York.
J. Hinckley Clark, Phil. — H. C. Fahnestock, N. Y.

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FRANCES G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director
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J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Wash.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washingt n.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to create among the Policy-Holders.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life Insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent.* (10 *per cent.*) *of the par of his policy.* In the latter, the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in Philadelphia. or to its General Agents.

LOCAL AGENTS ARE WANTED in every City and Town; and applications from such agencies, with suitable endorsement, should be addressed TO THE COMPANY'S GENERAL AGENTS ONLY, in their respective districts.

GENERAL AGENTS:

E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia,
For Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey,
JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.,
For Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, District of Columbia and West Virginia. Sep4:1y,

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS
No. 35 S. Third Street, Philadelphia,
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
FOR THE
STATES OF PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000,

and is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

Applications for Central and Western Pennsylvania to be made to B. S. RUSSELL, Manager, Harrisburg, Pa.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third Street,
21aug1yr PHILADELPHIA.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between J. R. Durborrow and John Lutz, of Bedford, under the firm of Durborrow & Lutz was dissolved by mutual consent on the fifteenth day of July. All debts for subscription, Advertising, Job Work, Fees, Books and Stationery, &c., &c., are to be received by said John Lutz, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. All the accumulated legal business in the hands of the late firm will be prosecuted by Mr. Durborrow.

J. R. DURBORROW,
July 15, 1868. JOHN LUTZ.

The books of the late firm of DURBORROW & LUTZ having been left in my hands for collection all persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and settle without further notice. JOHN LUTZ.

WASHINGTON HOTEL FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers this well known Hotel property, situated on the corner of Juliana and Pitt streets, Bedford, Pa., at private sale until September 1, after which time, if not sold, it will be offered for rent. The building is

FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER IN TOWN
and is one of the
MOST FAVORABLY LOCATED
in Southern Pennsylvania. Persons wishing a
GOOD HOTEL PROPERTY
will do well to give this their attention

For terms or further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.
31julytf MICHAEL LUTZ.

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS—Best in the market. Apple Parers, Separators, Horse Powers, Feed Cutters, Corn Shellers, and all kinds of latest improved farm implements. Brass Kettles, "all right" Fruit Jars (warranted), Thimble Skeins, and a full assortment of Carriage Bolts, Clibs, Spokes, Fellies, Shafts, Bands, Springs, Axles, &c. at manufacturers prices.

Shoemakers findings, and all kinds of Leather. A complete stock of builders Hardware, Barn Door Hangers, Hinges, Oils, Paints, Iron and Nails.

Water pipe and everything else in the Hardware line, including the
CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,
all of which we will sell at
EASTERN PRICES FOR CASH.
HARTLEY & METZGER,
31july Sign of the Red Padlock.

WILLOUGHBY'S PATENT
GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILL,
CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

It is the only Drill that will sow grain Regularly.

Has no pins to break and can be used on rocky and stumpy fields and on the hill side with the same advantage as on level ground.

As the supply is limited and demand greater than ever, engage what you want soon from
HARTLEY & METZGER,
the only Agents for the genuine Willoughby Drill in this part of Penn'a. 31july

TAVERN LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have made application for Tavern & Restaurant license, at Nov. Sessions, 1868.

Barnhart & McMcMullin, Restaurant.
23oct O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

New Advertisements.

GLORIOUS NEWS!!!

COTTON NO LONGER KING!

G. R. OSTER & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

NEW FALL GOODS!!!

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

FRESH GROCERIES,

TOBACCOS AND SEGARS, at

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

All are invited to call and see for themselves.

Bedford, October 16.

OUR NEW FAMILY
SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, for either family use or manufacturing purposes, are so well established and generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellence is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE.

which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably
THE BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

The machine in question is
SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE & BEAUTIFUL

It is quiet, light running, and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single machine, using either silk, twist, linen or cotten thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, etc, are novel and practical, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this machine.

New designs of the unique, useful and popular folding tops and cabinet cases, peculiar to the machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.

A faint idea however, can at best be given through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made understandingly. Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where machines will be cheerfully exhibited, and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
458 Broadway, New York.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
1106 Chestnut Street.
C. LOYER, Agent, Bedford, Pa.
9oct 11m

BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

FOUNDED BY REV. JOHN LYON, 1859.

FREDERICK WOODS, Principal.

A first-class school for the instruction of youth of both sexes in a classical and English education, including Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics and the ordinary English branches.

Terms moderate. Students from a distance can obtain board in town at reasonable rates.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. King, — John P. Reed, Esq.
Hon. J. G. Hartley, — H.

Farm, Garden & Household.

TOO MUCH LAND.

The desire to own a very large farm is natural, but often proves unwise in its results. When a man wishes to practise a mixed husbandry, and his present acres are too few and unsuitable, it is doubtless wise to annex more territory. Neighbor Jones has twenty acres of meadow land which is suitable only for hay, or grain, or hoed crops. But as he finds a small dairy would bring in good returns, it would be advisable for him to buy several acres of rolling or hilly land adjoining. But this accomplished, let him stop, and be careful to buy no more than he actually needs for his special purpose. For, this new land will have to pay taxes, will have to be fenced, and may need other expenses laid out upon it. At any rate, it will add to his cares, and perhaps will bring in no adequate returns We know a farmer who, ten years ago, owned 150 acres, and was doing very well; he now owns five hundred, and is worse off than before. Why? Because this large farm is a great bill of expense to him; he cannot afford to keep it up in good condition, and it hangs a millstone of care about his neck. His wife and children, both sons and daughters, are obliged to work hard to keep the great machine running. We presume his boys declare they will leave home as soon as they are old enough; and the girls say they will die before they will marry farmers. Neither sons nor daughters are educated as they deserve to be; they cannot be spared from the work on the big farm.

Now, we declare that such a farm is a curse to its possessor and his family, and an injury to the whole agricultural interest. If that man wants to save himself and his household, he should sell at least one-half of his land, improve the remainder to make it more productive, release his children from bondage, and try to make his home a place of comfort. He will live longer, lay up as good a property, and will train up a more intelligent and happier family.

FOUNDERING HORSES.

A certain cure for founder in a horse is to stand him in water up to his belly. I have known it practiced for fifty years; and swathing the legs in hot water, vinegar and sugar of lead, are all good to some extent; but a founder must be relieved suddenly, or the horse will show stiffness in his action and have deformed and callus tender hoofs.

Water applied to the legs I do not consider a positive cure, the disease must be attacked at the root, by bleeding and purging; a few drops of blood taken from below the feetlocks will hasten his recovery. But the most certain and quick remedy that I have ever known is a green gourd. Take a large green gourd, cut it up, put it into a gallon of water and boil it down to a quart. Strain the liquid and drench—in twenty-four hours the horse will be perfectly himself. The gourd is a powerful diuretic, and will cause the horse to stale the most offensive odor.

In 1822 I traded for two fine young mares in Augusta, Ga. I rode one of them to Ky., and my servant the other. Early one morning at the crossing of Clinch river, Tennsssee, we found one of the mares so badly foundered that she could not be led out of the stable. I procured a green gourd and drenched her as directed above, and directed the servant to remain until she was able to travel, expecting that he would reach home in three or four days after me; the next day after my arrival he came in, with the mare in as good plight as if nothing had happened.—*Cor. Rural World.*

REMEDIES FOR POISONS.

Cases of poisoning often occur in which life might be saved, and hours of agony averted, if we only knew what to do in season. If a poison burns the throat and acts violently upon the stomach, swallow half a pint of sweet oil, or melted butter or lard, and within five minutes, take half a pint of warm water in which has been stirred a teaspoonful of ground mustard and salt. The oil arrests the action of the poison, and the mustard, and salt causes vomiting. If the poison swallowed does not burn the throat and act with instant violence, but causes sickness, stupor or faintness, swallow the white of three eggs; also a quantity of the strongest coffee it is possible to make, and in a few minutes take the warm water and mustard and salt, as before mentioned. An eminent physician says that with the prompt use of oil, and white of eggs and strong coffee, and the emetic as above directed, the fatal result of any poison likely to fall in the way of man or child, may be always averted. These remedies are in themselves, harmless, and might all be taken into the stomach at once, in any quantity without damage to the system; and they are things that we always have at hand. But while using these things don't fail to send for a physician. And above all, and first of all, don't have any poison around.

SANDCRACK.—An inquiry being made of the conductor of the veteinary department of the *Western Rural*, as to the best and quickest means of curing or growing off the hoof of a stallion colt five years old, the following reply has been made, which may be of use to some of the readers of the *Germantown Telegraph*:

"Sandcracks vary much in depth and extent and the same treatment is not applicable to every case. A horse with a sandcrack should be shod with a bar shoe, as that transfers some of his weight from the wall to the frog. The edges of the sandcrack should be trimmed with a sharp drawing knife, the crack filled with tar, and then some strong cord or tape should be wound round the hoof so as to cover the hoof and exclude dirt from the sandcrack. A little acetate of cantharides rubbed round the coronet once a week will increase the growth of horn."

TAKING UP TREES.—The following relative to the taking up of trees for transplanting, accords with the views we have often expressed, but they cannot be repeated too often; they were given at a recent meeting of agriculturists at New-Haven:

"An enormous amount of money is annually lost to tree purchasers from rude and unskilful taking up. Trees are torn up by the roots, as if the trunk and branches were the one thing necessary, and the roots superfluous. The proper way is, to open a trench on each side of the tree with a common spade, *keeping the edge toward the tree*, so as not to cross the root. These trenches should be far enough from the tree to avoid the main roots, and deep enough to go below all except a tap root, which may be cut off. This being done, the tree may be pulled up with its roots entire."

DON'T KILL HIM.—Many farmers have noticed in their field a large black beetle, with most brilliant golden dots placed in rows on his back. Dr. Fitch says. "Its eggs produce the *corn grub killer*. It is a most inveterate foe of the cut-worm grasping the worm in its strong jaws, and in spite of its violent, writhing and struggling, securely holding it. When it finds these worms in plenty it gorges and surfeits itself, upon them till it is so glutted and distended as to be hardly able to stir, for it never knows how to let a cut-worm alone when it meets him. It is continually hunting these worms, feeding on nothing else if it can obtain them. Both it and the golden dotted beetle, which produces it, should never be harmed."

SCHOOL BOOKS, twenty per cent. less than usually charged, for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditton, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. D. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Telegraphic.

ELECTRIC

TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Nos. 23 & 25 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK.

Organized under special charter from the State of New York,

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

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The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of nine hundred miles at once, between the following ports, viz:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macoa	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company proposes erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but a few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes by the local magistrates make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these, who are over ten years old, not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay the cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of a vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

The stock of this Company has been unqualifiedly recommended to capitalists and business men, as a desirable investment by editorial articles in the New York *Herald, Tribune, World, Times, Post, Express, Independent*, and in the Philadelphia *North American, Press, Ledger, Inquirer, Age, Bulletin* and *Telegraph*.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly instalments of $2 50 each, commencing December 1, 1868, on application to

DREXEL & CO.,
34 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.

Shares can be obtained in Bedford by application to Reed & Schell Bankers, who are authorized to receive subscriptions, and can give all necessary information on the subject.

sep:18.6mos.

Miscellaneous.

THE "HERO" FRUIT JAR.

If you want a fruit jar, we can say you will find this the best you have yet used. Call and see it. It stands unrivalled as a preserver of fruit in a fresh state.

If you want the best APPLE PARERS,
If you want a BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best CLOTHES WRINGER,
If you want DEMIJOHNS, all sizes,
If you want GUM SHOES, for Horses,
If you want GRASS MATS, for doors,
If you want a plain set of HARNESS, (cheap,)
If you want a cheap WAGON WHIP,
If you want CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
If you want a RIDING WHIP,
If you want a WOODSTOCK WHIP,
If you want LASHES,
If you want CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of CAN and TUB PAINTS,
If you want WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want MASON and STONE HAMMERS,
If you want WATER PIPE,
If you want HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE.

Also, agent for the sale of

THE ALTA VELA GUANO.

Every farmer should give it a trial on a small scale, at least, this fall.

CALL AND SEE THE ARTICLE.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

The best assortment ever brought to this place; will be sold cheap, at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,

BEDFORD, PA.

7aug

DR. TAYLOR'S

OLIVE BRANCH BITTERS.

A MILD AND AGREEABLE

TONIC STIMULANT,

STOMACHIC and CARMINATIVE

BITTERS,

EXTRACTED ENTIRELY FROM

HERBS and ROOTS.

HIGHLY BENEFICIAL IN

DYSPEPSIA,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

and LOSS OF APPETITE;

AND AN EXCELLENT

CORRECTIVE

FOR PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DISORDERS OF THE BOWELS, FLATULENCE, &C.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DEPOT, NO. 413 MARKET ST., PHIL'A.

J. K. TAYLOR & CO.

25sep1y

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

THESHING MACHINES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST,

Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD.

All operations, pertaining to

Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry

performed with care and

WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. feb7

DENTISTRY.

L. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug5, '64:tf.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to incorporate the "Hopewell Hall Association," and if no reason is given why the same should not be incorporated, the said Court will, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1868, decree the said "Hopewell Hall Association" a corporation or body politic for the purposes set forth in their charter, which is filed in the Prothonotary's office at Bedford.

15 sep O. E. SHANNON, Pro'y.

Books.

THE INQUIRER

BOOK STORE,

opposite the Mengel House,

BEDFORD, PA.

The proprietor takes pleasure in offering to the public the following articles belonging to the Book Business, at CITY RETAIL PRICES:

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS:

Dream Life,
Reveries of a Bachelor,
Bryant's,
Halleck's,
Jean Ingelow's,
Tupper's,
Poe's,
Milton's,
Whittier's,
Longfellow's,
Tennyson's,
Bayard Taylor's,
Walter Scott's,
Wadsworth's,
Grey's Poems,
100 Selections;
Two Marriages;
The Initials;
Phœnixiana;
A. Ward, his Book;
Nasby's Letters;
Dictionary of Quotations;
Macaulay's England;
Homespun;
Kathrina;
Bittersweet;
Enoch Arden;
Tent on the Beach;
Snow Bound;
Country Living;
Companion Poets;
Tom Brown at Rugby,
Baker's Secret Service; and many others.

NOVELS:

Miss Mulbach's, Dicken's (25 cent edition),
Marryatt's, Sir Walter Scott's (25c edition),
Miss Ellen Pickering's, G. W. M. Reynold's,
Eugene Sue's, Alexander Duma's,
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer's, D'Israeli's,
Wilkie Collin's, George Sand's,
Mrs. Henry Wood's, Wild Western Scenes,
Widow Bedott Papers, Caxton's,
Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures, Guardian Angel,
Pendennis, The Newcomes,
Young America Abroad, Robinson Crusoe,
Initials, Early Dawn,
Major Jones' Courtship, Charcoal Sketches,
Travels of Major Jones, &c. &c. &c.

BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, &C.:

Large Family Bibles,
Small Bibles,
Medium Bibles,
Lutheran Hymn Books,
Methodist Hymn Books,
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible,
History of the Books of the Bible;
Pilgrim's Progress, &c. &c. &c.
Episcopal Prayer Books,
Presbyterian Hymn Books,

SCHOOL BOOKS:

A B C Cards,
Primers,
Osgood's Speller,
Raub's Speller,
Osgood's 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th, and 5th Readers,
Brook's Normal Primary, Normal Mental, Elementary, and Normal, Written Arithmetics,
Mitchell's New First Lessons, New Primary, and Intermediate Geographies,
Brown's First Lines, and English Grammars,
Warren and Mitchell's Physical Geographies,
Lossing's Common School History of the United States,
Webster's Pocket, Common School, and Unabridged Dictionaries,
Cleveland's Compendium of English Literature,
Cleveland's Compendium of American Literature,
Cleveland's Literature of the 19th Century,
Coppee's Academic Speaker,
Sergeant's Standard and Intermediate Speakers,
Young American Speaker,
Western and Columbian Orator,
Schoolday Dialogues,
Northend's Dialogues,
Exhibition Speaker,
American School Dialogue Book,
Payson, Dunton, and Scribner's Copy Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, &c.

TOY BOOKS.

Cinderella,
Mother Goose,
Old Mother Hubbard,
Little Red Riding Hood,
The House that Jack Built,
Grand Father Goose's Rhymes, &c.

STATIONERY.

Congress, Legal,
Record, Foolscap,
Letter, Congress Letter,
Sermon, Commercial Note,
Ladies' Gilt, Ladies' Octavo,
Mourning, French Note,
Bath Post, Damask Laid Note,
Cream Laid Note, Envelopes, &c.

BLANK BOOKS.

Day Books, Ledgers,
Account Books, Cash Books,
Pocket Ledgers, Time Books,
Tuck Memorandums, Pass Books,
Money Books, Pocket Books.

INKS AND INKSTANDS.

Barometer Inkstands,
Gutta Percha,
Cocoa, and
Morocco Spring Pocket Inkstands,
Glass and Ordinary Stands for Schools,
Flat Glass Ink Wells and Rack,
Arnold's Writing Fluids,
Hover's Inks,
Carmine Inks, Purple Inks,
Charlton's Inks,
Eukolon for pasting, &c.

PENS AND PENCILS.

Gillot's, Cohen's,
Hollowbush & Carey's Payson,
Dunton, and Scribner's Pens:
Clark's Indelible, Faber's Tablet,
Cohen's Eagle,
Office, Faber's
Guttknecht's, Carpenter's Pencils, &c.

PERIODICALS.

Atlantic Monthly,
Harper's Magazine,
Madame Demorest's Mirror of Fashions,
Eclectic Magazine,
Godey's Lady's Book,
Galaxy;
Lady's Friend,
Ladies' Repository,
Old Guard,
Our Young Folks,
Appleton's Railway Guide,
Nick Nax,
Yankee Notions,
Budget of Fun,
Jolly Joker,
Phunny Phellow,
London Punch,
Lippincott's Magazine,
Riverside Magazine,
Northern Monthly,
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Ballou's Magazine,
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